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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of March 18, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	35	1
HOUSE	280	152	5

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Approved 3/15/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Approved 2/2/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59
Civil Rights (S 2391, HR 8315) (HR 8601, 11160)	Reported 8/20/59	Debate Underway	Hearings Completed
International Dvpt. Assn. (HR 11001)	Hearings Underway		
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Underway	Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59
Social Security			
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed		
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			
Farm Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3058)	Hearings Underway		
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Scheduled		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Clean Elections (S 2436)		Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)		Reported 7/17/59	Passed 8/13/59
Foreign Investments (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Debate Suspended	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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HOUSE AND SENATE ACT ON CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENTS

The House March 14 began substantive consideration of the civil rights bill (HR 8601) and spent the week deciding what additional provisions were to be added to the bill. After two Administration provisions were rejected on technicalities, the debate bogged down into a lengthy discussion of what kind of a voting rights amendment, if any, should be attached.

Under a "gentleman's agreement" not to use the entire 15 hours of debate provided for in the rule on HR 8601, the House March 14, after two days of debate, began considering amendments. The first action came when Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) offered the two sections of the original Administration civil rights bill (HR 4457) that were deleted by the Committee in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 28)

Celler offered first the section that would have established a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts to prevent racial discrimination by firms granted Government contracts. (The Committee had deleted this provision July 28, 1959 by a 16-12 vote.) Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) raised a point of order that the provision was not germane to HR 8601 and he was sustained by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) who was presiding. Celler appealed Walter's ruling to the House membership and Walter was sustained by a standing vote of 157-67. Most of the Republicans joined with the Southern Democrats to uphold Walter's ruling. (The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People later that day issued a statement saying: "A Republican-Democratic coalition is tearing the pending bill to pieces.... Some Members made speeches for the printed record and then voted in opposition to their own speeches because the vote was not on roll call.")

Celler then offered the Administration provision that would have given monetary and technical aid to school districts trying to desegregate. (This provision had been deleted Aug. 5, 1959.) Again a point of order was raised and again Walter ruled that the provision was not germane. This time his ruling was not appealed.

VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENTS

Debate on the voting rights issue became extended as Republicans and Northern Democrats failed to agree on what kind of amendment should pass. Democrats were reluctant to endorse what was clearly a Republican Administration proposal and Republicans joined with Southern Democrats to kill a Democratic plan. Aside from the political considerations, many Democrats contended the Administration's voting-referees plan should be made stronger and more effective. The Southerners, taking advantage of the split between the civil rights proponents, offered their own amendments to weaken the referee plan and spoke extensively on them.

(For an analysis of the original referee, registrar and enrollment officer plans, see Weekly Report p. 254)

The original Administration plan for the appointment of court referees (HR 10035) was offered March 14 by Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.). Its submission as an

amendment to the civil rights bill was specifically provided for in the rule covering House debate (H Res 359). Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) then offered a more detailed version of the referees proposal. The third draft worked out by the Justice Department, McCulloch's proposal (embodied in HR 11160) made these concessions to Southern objections: (1) a Negro would have to prove that he was discriminated against by a state registrar after the court had found that a pattern or practice of discrimination existed (thus providing a "grace period" for Southern officials to restore Negroes to the voting rolls before the Negroes went to the court referee to get a voting certificate); (2) the bill no longer specified that the judge could direct the referee to oversee the ballot counting to ascertain whether the ballots of court-qualified Negroes were counted.

An amendment by Rep. George Meader (R Mich.) to make the referee provision available only to those Negroes named in the original Justice Department suit (thus eliminating any provision for helping other Negroes to register -- the crux of the referees and registrars proposals) was defeated March 15 by a standing vote of 94-138.

Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) then offered a new version of a proposal by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) for presidentially appointed federal enrollment officers to register qualified Negroes who were discriminated against. This version made two changes in the original Hennings proposal: (1) the process could be begun on the recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission as well as by the Attorney General after a court finding; (2) the President would have more discretion as to whether and when to appoint the enrollment officers.

Southerners, in a strategic move, joined Northern Democrats in letting the Kastenmeier-Hennings proposal -- stronger than the referees plan -- be substituted for the McCulloch, and then for the Lindsay, proposal on four standing and teller votes. But when the vote came on whether to adopt the Kastenmeier amendment as an amendment to the civil rights bill itself, Southern Democrats cast their votes with Republicans and the amendment was defeated on a 143-170 teller vote.

In a move to give the House another chance to attach a referees section to the civil rights bill, McCulloch again offered the plan, this time deleting the provision that the referee might oversee the voting to guarantee that Negroes registered by the court were allowed to vote. But because the House Clerk inadvertently read the bill without deleting this provision, Celler offered the latest McCulloch plan as a substitute for the one which was misread. Southerners were overruled by Rep. Walter when they raised points of order against the various stages of this process.

At this point, Northern Democrats, realizing that if any voting rights bill was to be passed by the House it would have to be some form of the referees proposal, initiated bipartisan moves to strengthen the latest form of the McCulloch bill. An amendment offered by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) was pronounced "acceptable"

by McCulloch and was agreed to March 16 by a teller vote of 188-120. The O'Hara amendment guaranteed that if a Negro applied to the referee for registration 20 or more days before the election, and his application was challenged by the state registrar, the court must issue an order that would allow the Negro to vote "provisionally" and provide for the impounding of his ballot until the question of his qualifications was decided. If the Negro applied within the 20 days preceding the election and were challenged, the court would have discretion on whether to let him vote. The O'Hara amendment was also designed to restore to some degree the referee's authority to oversee the voting and ballot counting; it specified that "the court may take any other action, and may authorize such referee or such other person as it may designate to take any other action appropriate or necessary" to enforce the court decrees.

After action on O'Hara's amendment the Southerners moved to water the bill down again. An amendment by Edwin E. Willis (D La.) would have required each Negro who came before the referee to prove that he had been discriminated against because of race or color. This would have put a difficult burden of proof on each Negro. Northerners argued that it would "nullify" the bill. Without the amendment, the referee section provided an inherent presumption, once the court found a "pattern or practice" of discrimination, that the Negro was discriminated against because of race or color and this would not have to be proved in each individual case. The Willis amendment was defeated March 16 by a teller vote of 121-149, with some Republicans voting with the Southern core to attach it to the bill.

Willis March 17 offered another amendment that would have had close to the same result as the one just rejected. This time he asked the House to write into the bill a statement that the Negro's proof that he was qualified to vote and had been denied the right to register "shall be prima facie evidence" that he was "denied the right to vote on account of his race or color". Thus, though the Negro would not have to prove to the referee that he was discriminated against because of race or color, he would have to prove this if the court decree saying he should be registered were challenged by state officials. The second Willis amendment was defeated by a standing vote of 121-192.

DEBATE ON REFEREE PROPOSAL

March 10 -- William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) -- With the voting-referee provision added, HR 8601 "will be a moderate...temperate...meaningful bill".

E.L. Forrester (D Ga.) -- "This civil rights issue has been built up by fat and rich malcontents...and by do-gooders, unscrupulous politicians and Communists.... The Negroes are working to the day that America will be a completely mongrelized Nation." The referee proposal is "unconstitutional" and would let the Federal Government "take charge" of state elections.

March 11 -- John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- The voting-referee provision would be "a meaningful step" toward solution of the problem of discrimination against Negro voters "without doing away with the concept of local administration in this all-important area. Local federal judges would be used, who would appoint local special referees." The Civil Rights Commission's proposal for presidentially appointed registrars "would keep the total administration of this whole subject centered in Washington...which so many fear."

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Under the referee proposal, "is there not an unconscionable delay to the individual who must go through the process...a great probability that...he must go through two or three stages, which would mean perhaps four, five or six years before the case can be decided?"

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "I do not think there would be an unusual length of time required for a man to get (registered or) his vote counted."

James B. Frazier Jr. (D Tenn.) -- The referee plan "is merely a rehash of the vicious legislation enacted into law in 1871 as a product of the passions of a blinded Congress following the War Between the States."

March 14 -- Robert N. Giaimo (D Conn.) -- The job of remedying widespread discrimination and supervising the situation for a sustained period "can be done effectively...only by the Executive Branch of the Government" not by court-appointed officials.

March 15 -- L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- "This has become a contest between the so-called Democrats of the North and the Republicans to see who can go to the conventions in July to win the political contest of the NAACP."

William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) -- "The referee plan shields the Executive Branch from any responsibility for providing voting opportunities." The Kastenmeier-Hennings proposal "brings all three branches of Government into the civil rights field.... Despite my doubts, I recognize that (the referee plan) is a definite step forward." The objective of guaranteeing "the Negro's opportunity to register and vote...must not be wrecked by political partisanship."

March 16 -- Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- The referee provision is so broad that it covers not only federal and state elections but also "every municipal election, every election of school trustees; in fact...it might be broad enough to include elections in the Elks Club, the union halls or maybe even for the local Queen of the May."

SENATE

While the House moved towards passage of its civil rights bill, the Senate made little headway. (Weekly Report p. 399) Supporters of strong civil rights legislation complained that the Senate leadership was deliberately stalling, hoping to get the Senate to adopt whatever bill the House sent over (see box); they said that bill probably would be weaker than the pending Senate measure.

An unusual set of votes took place March 11 when the Senate adopted an amendment broadening an Administration provision to make obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a federal crime, and then scrapped that section of the bill entirely. By a 65-19 roll-call vote, the Senate adopted an amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) to broaden the scope of the first section of the Administration bill so as to cover obstruction of any court order. After the Lausche amendment was adopted, the Senate then turned around and, by a 49-35 vote, agreed to a motion by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to table the section as amended. (For voting, see chart p. 463)

Forty-one Democratic Senators who voted for the Lausche amendment were among those who voted to kill the entire section; 23 of these were Northerners, the remainder were the 18 members of the Southern bloc. It was apparent that the Southerners had employed the tactic of voting to attach an amendment which might lead to the defeat of a proposal they did not like.

Although some Southerners urged adoption of the Lausche amendment on grounds it would help judges enforce their orders in labor disputes, others spoke for it in more general terms. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said no one "ought to interpret this amendment to imply it may be an extension of the Taft-Hartley Act". Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said he had been "advised that labor representatives are around" urging rejection of the amendment.

The reasoning of the 23 Northern Democrats who voted for Lausche's amendment and then for the tabling motion was explained to Congressional Quarterly in this way:

(1) Lausche's argument that the provision should deal "uniformly and equally with all persons" who violate court orders had great appeal and was difficult to dispute, though its ramifications were not clear. (2) Some voted for it because they did not want to appear to be a "pawn of the labor unions," and others because they hoped it would kill the entire provision. (3) The original Administration provision was "inconsequential" and might even weaken the Government's existing powers to deal with mob violence in a school desegregation dispute. Although Dirksen argued that contempt powers had been narrowly construed and the Attorney General needed this provision, the opponents answered that the Attorney General did not even try to get the court to exercise its contempt powers in the Little Rock riots. They said that by making the mob action a federal crime, a trial by Southern juries would be guaranteed in such cases.

Following the Senate vote, Attorney General William P. Rogers sent a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), the House sponsor of the Administration civil rights bill, urging that Congress retain the original provision.

BOMBING AMENDMENTS

Another vote with a labor-dispute angle came when the Senate March 14 agreed to an amendment by Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) to broaden the anti-bombing provision of the Administration bill to cover the bombing of all buildings and vehicles, not just churches and schools. Dirksen cast the only vote against the amendment, which was adopted by an 85-1 roll call. The second section of the Administration bill, as amended, thus made it a crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for, or giving testimony about, the bombing of any building or vehicle.

By voice vote, the Senate also adopted an amendment by John A. Carroll (D Colo.) to provide that an offender of this statute could be tried only in the judicial district in which he committed the original crime or where he might have been held in custody and then escaped. The original version would also have allowed the trial to be held where the offender was apprehended. The amendment made this part of the provision conform to parallel sections of existing criminal statutes.

After two days of no substantive action at all, the Senate March 17, by an 87-0 roll call, agreed to an amendment by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) that would:

(1) Make a crime of transporting explosives, or helping to transport explosives, with the knowledge or intent that they would be used to blow up any vehicle or building. (2) Allow the presumption, after any bombing has occurred, that the explosives used were transported (therefore allowing the FBI to investigate any bombing case), but this would have to be proved before the person could

Roadblock Ahead

In opposing the cloture motion to end the Senate filibuster, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) March 8 urged that Senators wait until a House-passed civil rights bill had come before the Senate. The implication was that the Senate then might choose to pass the House bill and send it, without amendment, directly to the President.

If the Senate should pass the House bill with an amendment of any substance, further delays would be inevitable. To send the bill to conference, to propose an amendment to the Senate version or to accept it without further change would require unanimous consent -- a practical impossibility on a civil rights bill -- or a special rule granted by the Rules Committee and approved by the House.

In 1957 20 days elapsed between Senate passage of an amended House civil rights bill and House approval, through a special rule, of an amendment to the Senate version. Two days later, after a one-man filibuster, the Senate agreed to the final version of the Civil Rights Act. (1957 Almanac p. 568)

be convicted. (3) Make a crime of possessing explosives if it can be proved that it was with the intent of blowing up any building or vehicle. (4) Outlaw false bomb-scare threats. (5) Fix penalties at one year imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine; if personal injury resulted, 10 years and/or \$10,000 fine; if death resulted, permit life imprisonment or a death penalty if recommended by a jury.

The Senate then, by an 86-1 roll-call vote, adopted the second section of the Administration bill as broadened by the Goldwater and Keating amendments.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 16 -- President Eisenhower was asked at his press conference if he would urge Senate Republican leaders to work to restore those sections of the original Administration bill that were deleted in the House. Mr. Eisenhower said: "I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress and so I believe in this bill.... I want the best bill the Congress will give me...." (For text see p. 447)

Asked about the many Negro demonstrations in the South halted by local authorities, the President said that "demonstrations of marching in the streets or any other kind of peaceful assembly...as long as they are in orderly fashion are not only constitutional, they have been recognized in our country as proper since we have been founded." He said he didn't know whether Negroes had constitutional rights to eat at private lunch counters with white people.

March 18 -- The Justice Department released a letter from Attorney General William P. Rogers to McCulloch saying voting rights guarantees should not be restricted to federal elections. Rogers said exclusion of state elections from the McCulloch bill's voting rights guarantees "would be an open invitation for the establishment of segregated elections for state officials, thus denying Negroes their clear constitutional right to vote without discrimination in such elections." He said "it would be sheer sanctimony...to enact legislation which by failing to enforce the right, clearly implied that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections."



ADMINISTRATION SENDS FOUR PROGRAMS TO CONGRESS

The Administration March 11-17 sent four major proposals to Congress, involving postal rates, the Sugar Act, immigration quotas and exports. Details:

- President Eisenhower March 11, in a special message, asked Congress to raise postal rates 1 cent on first-class surface and air mail and on postal cards, and to make other increases in second-class, third-class and bulk rates. Bills embodying his requests were introduced March 14 (S 3192, HR 11140). (For text of message and a summary of provisions of the bills, see p. 445)

- President Eisenhower March 17 sent a special message to Congress asking "liberalization of some of our existing restrictions upon immigration," first, by doubling the 154,000 quotas available for immigrants to the United States each year, and second, by making special provision for entry on parole of political refugees and others fleeing persecution abroad.

The President made these specific proposals for revision of the basic U.S. immigration law, the McCarran-Walter omnibus immigration act of 1952 (PL 82-414):

- (1) Remove the ceiling of 2,000 on quotas within the Asiatic-Pacific Triangle.

- (2) Use the 1960 instead of the 1920 census as the statistical basis for over-all limitations on immigration.

- (3) Accept annual immigration equalling one-sixth of 1 percent of over-all U.S. population. (This would amount to about 300,000 persons, currently.)

- (4) In distributing the additional immigration quotas, give each nation a quota proportional to the actual number of immigrants from that country between 1924 and 1959, instead of using the existing ethnic composition of the entire U.S. population. The effect of this request would be to give a larger proportion of the additional quota numbers to Central, Southern and East European countries from which there was heavy immigration in the period 1924-59.

- (5) Distribute unused quotas of undersubscribed nations among the oversubscribed countries.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee March 17 said the President's immigration program "has no chance." Walter said the proposal was "just a warmed-over version of what was offered four years ago." (For McCarran-Walter Act, see 1952 Almanac p. 154; for background on other Eisenhower immigration proposals and Congressional action, see 1956 Almanac p. 479; 1957 Almanac p. 62, 90; 1959 Almanac p. 74, 96)

- In a second special message March 17, the President announced that the Administration had developed a comprehensive program to increase U.S. exports. An export increase, the President said, could "add substantially to the millions of jobs already generated for our people by export trade." At the same time, Mr. Eisenhower said, it would help meet the balance-of-payments problem for the U.S. and thereby sustain U.S. capacity to maintain overseas expenditures for investment, private travel, maintenance of U.S. military forces and foreign aid. (For balance-of-payments problem, see Weekly Report p. 30)

The President said that while most of the program could be effectuated under existing legislative authority, "the cooperation and support of Congress are vital to the success of this program."

Key features of the program:

Continued efforts to end discriminatory trade barriers against U.S. goods overseas, through negotiations among nations participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund.

Export-Import Bank guarantee of non-commercial risks for short-term export credits and improvement of Export-Import Bank credit facilities for medium-term export transactions. (The Export-Import Bank March 17 announced that for sales where credit did not exceed six months, it would guarantee U.S. exporters against losses arising from such political risks as currency restrictions, confiscation of property or funds, war and civil uprisings.)

Strengthen trade promotion services of the Commerce Department, expand and give higher priority to commercial activities of the Foreign Service, expand the Agriculture Department's trade promotion activities, put more emphasis of Government reports helpful to exporters, emphasize tourist travel to the U.S., and make better use of international fairs and trade missions.

The President said he had asked the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with other federal agency heads, to consult with business men on ways to promote trade relations and bring about closer contacts between U.S. exporters and business groups overseas.

- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) March 16 introduced the Administration bill (S 3210) to extend the 1956 Sugar Act, due to expire Dec. 31, for four years -- to Dec. 31, 1964 -- and make the following changes in the import and domestic marketing quota system:

- (1) Give the President standby authority to reduce the quota of any foreign producer, other than the Philippines, for any calendar year and permit the importation of a corresponding quantity from other countries.

- (2) Increase basic marketing quotas for U.S. producers by 200,000 tons (50,000 tons and 150,000 tons respectively for mainland sugar cane and beet producers) and reduce basic foreign quotas, 96 percent of which go to Cuba, by a corresponding 200,000 tons.

- (3) Prorate deficits from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, recently amounting to about 200,000 tons annually, on the basis of 96 percent to Cuba and 4 percent to other foreign countries. Under existing law deficits for these territories were to be made up by U.S. producers. The effect of the Administration plan would be a "swap", giving U.S. producers an assured 200,000 ton increase in place of the unassured 200,000 Puerto Rico deficit, and giving Cuba the Puerto Rico deficit instead of the assured figure.

- (4) Empower the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce quotas for foreign countries other than the Philippines when they were found to be unable to meet their quotas

and their deficits had been apportioned to other countries. The Administration said this provision would prevent countries from dumping surpluses on the U.S. market after they had been declared to be in deficit.

(5) Change certain procedures for balancing deficits among U.S. producers.

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and an opponent of the Administration plan, March 16 said he still supported a one-year extension of the present Act with no amendments. (Weekly Report p. 402)

President Eisenhower at his news conference March 16 said there was no "justification" for interpreting his request for standby power as "a reprisal" against Cuba, but he said "there have been many activities taking place in Cuba that could easily endanger our source of supply." (For text of news conference, see p. 447)

SOUTHERN HOUSE REVOLT

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) March 17 said a group of Southern Congressmen were organizing to bolt the Democratic party in the next House of Representatives if they believed such a step necessary to protect their interests.

Whitten, speaking during civil rights debate in the House, said 26 Southern Representatives were "already pledged" to meet in Washington Nov. 11, 1960 to take whatever steps were necessary to protect their interests in the 87th Congress. He said that if a sufficient number of Congressmen joined his Southern bloc, and "if the division here in the next Congress is as close as expected," his group could determine which party elected the Speaker and controlled the House and could "make its weight felt in committee makeup, both membership and ratio." The same was true in the Senate, he said.

Noting that Southern Democrats, through the seniority system, held many major committee chairmanships, Whitten said: "What good are chairmanships if the Speaker packs committees against us?"

Whitten told Congressional Quarterly the South must regain bargaining power for protection when House leaders "compete for the most vicious civil rights bill." He declined to release the names of the other 25 Congressmen.

Capitol Briefs

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Labor Department March 15 reported that total employment rose 500,000 in February to 64,520,000. Unemployment in February declined 218,000 to 3,931,000 -- about 4.8 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis. The rate was the lowest since the unemployment figure of 4.7 percent in October 1957. (Weekly Report p. 284)

EISENHOWER CENSURE

The Puerto Rican House of Representatives March 16, by a 47-17 vote, and the Puerto Rican Senate March 17, by an 18-9 vote, adopted resolutions censuring President Eisenhower for expressing support for Luis Ferre, a Republican, for Governor of Puerto Rico. The resolutions called Mr. Eisenhower's support for Ferre

"improper intervention" in Puerto Rican politics. Ferre, who advocates statehood for Puerto Rico, traveled with the President when Mr. Eisenhower returned from his South America trip, and Presidential Press Secretary James Hagerty predicted the President would back Ferre. At his March 16 press conference, the President said that if he were a citizen of Puerto Rico, he would as a Republican vote for Ferre. In the election, Ferre will be opposed by Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin, who believes Puerto Rico should remain a commonwealth and whose Popular Democratic party (not connected with the mainland Democrats), dominates both chambers of the commonwealth legislature. (See p. 447)

WORLD COURT

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 15 deferred action until March 29 on a resolution (S Res 94) repealing the 1946 Connally Amendment, by which the United States reserved the right to decide whether certain international disputes were primarily domestic in nature and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said, "The Committee is split, the country is split and the Senate is split" on the issue. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) predicted the Committee would eventually report S Res 94, but said the resolution would not receive the required two-thirds vote necessary for adoption if it reached the Senate floor. (Weekly Report p. 287)

SPACE SATELLITE

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration March 11 announced the second successful launching of an interplanetary satellite. Spokesmen said the 94.8-pound, 26-inch aluminum sphere, launched at Cape Canaveral, Fla., was traveling slower than planned but that it would go between the earth's and Venus' orbits around the sun. The project was to explore space and to communicate with the earth over distances of 50 million miles. The satellite's instruments were measuring radiation, charged particle clouds, magnetic fields, micrometeorites and cosmic rays.

The launching was the first successful attempt since Oct. 13, 1959, when Explorer VII was orbited. Two other interplanetary satellites have been launched: the Russian Lunik I (3,245 lbs.), launched Jan. 2, 1959, and Explorer IV (13.4 lbs.), launched March 3, 1959. The project was carried out by NASA by using a 90-foot, three-stage, Thor-Able launching rocket supplied by the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division.

HOUSING STARTS

The Census Bureau March 15 reported an 8 percent drop during February in new housing starts. The Bureau reported 1.1 million new starts in February as compared with 1.2 million in January and 1.4 million in February 1959.

Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee, said the report emphasized the need for "mortgage credit legislation to shore up a sagging key industry." The Banking and Currency Committee March 8 ordered reported a bill (HR 10213) designed to halt the decline in housing construction. (Weekly Report p. 427)

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT PLAN FOR TRANSPORTATION POLICY

The Commerce Department March 14 released a report entitled "Federal Transportation Policy and Program" in which it discussed the problems of the transportation industry and presented long-range objectives designed to establish a healthy national transportation policy. It listed proposed solutions to current problems, estimated the effects they would have on the various carriers and made 78 specific recommendations, of which about 20 would require new legislation, while the rest could be carried out by administrative action.

Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller submitted the report to President Eisenhower, who forwarded it to Congress without comment. Mueller said legislative recommendations would be sent to Congress at a later date, but added there was "nothing of such great urgency" that required immediate legislation.

The general thesis of the report held that the Federal Government should reduce its regulations over the transportation industry and eventually remove all forms of subsidy, aiming for an economically balanced system which would be "regulated by the same forces as the rest of the American free enterprise system: fair competition in price and service to the customers." The study, originally requested by President Eisenhower in his 1959 Budget Message, came to conclusions similar to those filed by the Cabinet-level Weeks Committee April 18, 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 531)

The major recommendations of the report called for a federal planning staff to make long-range plans for: federal expenditures on transportation; the levying of charges on the users of transportation facilities such as airways and waterways; the encouragement of railroad consolidation.

The national transportation system was "presently out of balance", the report said, and total capacity was not geared closely enough to total need. It said that over a 10-year period, the goals of transportation policy should include the development of a transportation system which could adequately handle civilian and military requirements, the reduction of costs and rates as far as possible, the development of enough facilities to permit a customer to choose his methods of travel, federal neutrality between competing carriers and a uniformity of federal regulations over transportation systems.

In predicting the effects the recommendations would have on the various carrier systems, the report made the following points on:

Railroads -- Referred to them as the "outstanding unsubsidized 'sick man' of transportation" and said they should haul a larger proportion of freight. They should approach their problems "upon a far broader and more energetic basis than hitherto".

Trucks -- Unnecessary restrictions should be lifted and a greater uniformity of state requirements developed.

Buses -- Should be informed of the discontinuance of rail passenger service as far ahead as possible so that they could adjust their service.

Airlines -- Should be permitted greater freedom in setting rates; competition for parallel routes should be halted until the economic success of jet transports is clear.

Merchant Marine -- Subsidies should be reduced eventually by a research and development program and as much traffic as possible consigned to American-flag ships.

Inland Waterways -- Carriers on inland waterways should be subject to a users charge.

Recommendations

Following are the 78 specific recommendations made by the report. They are numbered as they appeared in the report and the letter in parentheses indicates whether the recommendation would be carried out by legislation or by an administrative agency. (See box)

Regulation--Control of Operating Rights

1. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to take into account, when issuing certificates of operation to truckers, operating costs, quality of service and ability of the carrier to expand. (A)
2. Eliminate route, commodity and service restrictions as conditions for certificates of operation. (B)
3. Deny rail-truck mergers unless the increased efficiency and public advantage demonstrably outweigh the reduction in competition. (B)
4. Continue long-run air route policies which create competitive operations but impose a temporary moratorium on parallel route certificates for jet service. (C)
5. Eliminate or reduce the duplication of routes between air trunklines and local service carriers. (C)
6. Liberalize the route certificates of railroads and airlines to permit greater freedom in adapting schedules to traffic needs. (B, C).
7. Permit experimentation on development of a mass air transportation market by low-fare flights in heavy-traffic areas. (A)
8. Permit local-service airlines to serve cities through combined air-motor operations. (C)
9. Expedite the establishment of air or motor services in areas where rail passenger services have been abandoned. (B, C)

Implementing Agencies

Following is a key to identify whether the recommendations made in the Commerce Department's March 14 report would be implemented by legislation or by the administrative action of a federal agency.

- A. Congressional action
- B. Interstate Commerce Commission
- C. Civil Aeronautics Board
- D. Commerce Department
- E. State Department
- F. Defense Department
- G. Transportation carriers
- H. Federal Maritime Board
- I. Census Bureau
- J. Air Transport Assn. of America
- K. Bureau of Public Roads
- L. Federal Aviation Agency
- M. Army Engineers
- N. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
- O. General Services Administration
- P. Agriculture Department
- Q. Health, Education and Welfare Department
- R. Intergovernmental Relations Committee
- S. Treasury Department
- T. Budget Bureau.

10. Refuse federal subsidies to domestic trunklines after five years of subsidy-free operations. (A)

11. Base subsidies to local-service lines not on the carrier's need, but on the service which it provides to each locality. (A)

12. Prepare a long-term analysis of the trends in international air transportation. (D)

13. Carry on consultations with foreign air carriers where operations appear to conflict with bilateral agreements. (E)

Regulation -- Control of Rates

14. Establish a floor for competitive pricing which would prohibit rates for railroads and trucks below the long-run marginal costs of the carrier making the rates. (A, B)

15. In the standards of reasonableness for maximum rates, preclude the establishment of maximum rates at less than the full cost of the service involved. (B)

16. In the provisions for suspending rates, require that more substantial grounds be established before suspension is permitted. (A)

17. In special markets where competition is unstable ("all or nothing" markets), permit the ICC to establish minimum rates upon the joint application of carriers competing in those markets. (B)

18. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to require that reduced long- and short-haul rates be compensatory, i.e., above the carrier's marginal costs. (A)

19. Limit the rate-making power of the CAB to the establishment of maximum and minimum rates, thereby encouraging airlines to establish their own rates. (A)

20. Encourage international air carriers to reduce fares, consistent with costs. (C)

21. Deny the CAB authority to fix international rates, unless it becomes clearly in the public interest. (D)

22. Minimum rates for military air traffic should not be below cost. (F)

23. Conduct a study of the law dealing with bids for Government traffic. (B)

24. Establish standard forms for rate quotations on Government traffic. (B)

Cost Finding and Census of Transportation

25. Explore the use of mathematical and electronic techniques as a basis for improved cost finding. (D)

26. Develop computer cost analysis programs for use in common by carriers. (G)

27. Expand the use of electronic data-processing in cost analysis. (B, C, H)

28. Revise the Uniform System of Accounts to develop more consistent reporting methods. (B, C, H)

29. Provide funds for a census of transportation. (A)

30. Require more factual information by motor and water carriers for cost comparisons. (B)

31. Study ways of improving cost-accounting in the separation of freight and passenger service. (A)

32. Modify the formula used by the Air Transport Assn. of America in adjusting for specific route conditions. (J)

Federal Investment and User Charges

33. Establish a transport investment planning staff to forecast total long-range transportation needs and recommend federal investment programs and user charge systems. (D)

34. Appoint advisory groups of users to recommend on the feasibility of federal investment programs. (K, L, M)

35. Continue current studies of the Bureau of Public Roads. (K)

36. Establish a system of user charges for domestic airways. (A)

37. Conduct a study of airport costs. (L)

38. Establish a system of user charges for waterways. (A)

Defense Readiness, Federal Procurement

39. Review Defense Department's emergency requirements for cargo and passengers. (F, N, D)

40. Review civil agencies' emergency requirements. (N, D)

41. Seek ways to cut Government costs by using combinations of modes of transportation. (F, O)

42. Study whether rail equipment should be stockpiled for military emergencies. (F, N)

43. Coordinate planning on the availability of civil air transportation for military support in emergencies. (D, F)

44. Increase the Civil Reserve Air Fleet. (D)

45. Use civil airlines whenever possible for Government travel. (F, O)

46. Re-evaluate MATS peacetime operations. (F)

47. Help develop air cargo planes needed for the defense system. (D, F, L)

48. Improve specifications for Government traffic requirements. (F, O)

Urban Transportation

49. Encourage long-range urban community and transportation planning and financing. (D)

50. Study basic approaches to urban community and transportation planning and financing. (D)

Merchant Marine

51. Expand the technical research program to develop better techniques and low-cost equipment. (H)

52. Counter foreign countries' discriminatory practices controlling the routing of commercial cargo and passengers. (H)

53. Ship most surplus agricultural goods in U.S. ships. (P)

54. Encourage American industry to ship its products in U.S. vessels. (D)

55. Acquire fuller information on industry's shipping requirements. (D)

56. Modify the 20-year provision of the ship replacement program. (H)

57. Study the advisability of constructing superliners. (D, F)

58. Examine the necessity for placing wartime reliance on foreign-flag vessels. (F, E)

59. Review administration of the essential trade route concept. (H)

60. Evaluate the merchant marine as a favorable factor in the international balance of payments. (S, D)

Motor Carriers--State Rules

61. Encourage a uniform system of state regulations for highway vehicles. (D)

Railroad Problems

62. Give railroads and buses greater freedom to adjust passenger fares. (B)

63. Continue to curtail unprofitable intercity rail passenger traffic. (G)

64. Encourage coordinated planning of non-rail transportation routes where rail transportation is dropped. (D)

65. Encourage railroad consolidations that increase efficiency without unduly reducing service to the public. (A)

66. Speed proceedings on railroad consolidation. (B)

67. Establish minimum assents required of security holders in consolidations. (A)

Taxation

68. Distinguish between user charges and taxation for general purposes. (All federal agencies)

69. Repeal the federal excise tax on passenger transportation when budgetary requirements permit. (A)

70. Study the comparative impacts of the railroad retirement and social security systems on the transportation industry. (D, Q)

71. Study state and local taxes on railroads. (D, S, R)

72. Study depreciation rates for railway equipment. (B, S)

Safety Regulations

73. Codify federal safety regulations. (All agencies)

74. Develop uniform safety policies. (All agencies)

Transport Integration

75. Establish joint regulatory boards with jurisdiction over through routes and joint rates. (A, B, C)

76. Authorize the joint boards to make routes and rates mandatory in limited situations. (A)

Research and Action

77. Establish an executive office to carry out the recommendations of the report. (T)

78. Provide necessary funds to carry out the recommendations. (T)

Reactions

The report brought reactions from various transportation associations. They included:

- American Trucking Assns. -- The report "comforts and abets" the railroad industry in its campaign to win advantages over other carriers.

- Assn. of American Railroads -- The report "will be given the closest study by the railroad industry."

- American Waterways Operators Inc. -- "User charges...could be the first step in a round of transportation rate increases which would add to inflationary pressures."

HOUSE MEMBER SWORN

Jacob H. Gilbert, newly elected Democratic Representative to Congress from the New York City 23rd Congressional District, March 11 was sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives. The oath was administered at Gilbert's request before the certificate of election had arrived because he "was anxious to be counted among the proponents of the civil rights bill." Gilbert, elected March 8, replaced former Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D). (Weekly Report p. 415)

House Democratic leader John W. McCormack had asked the oath be administered early since there was

"no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election." Gilbert's swearing in brought the composition of the House to 280 Democrats, 152 Republicans and five vacancies. (For appointment of new Senator, see p. 443)

RESERVE "REFORMS"

Four "basic reforms" in Federal Reserve policy were urged March 15 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 20 other Democratic Senators, in a letter to William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The proposed changes, they said, would help to cut long-term interest rates and thus render "academic" the question of removing the 4.25 percent interest ceiling on Treasury bonds -- a step recommended by the President and opposed by Democrats. All of the proposals had been advanced previously by the Joint Economic Committee, chaired by Douglas, in a report (S Rept 1043) filed Jan. 26. (Weekly Report p. 172) The "Fed" was asked to --

- Establish purchase margins for Government securities, and regulate the activities of securities dealers.

- Abandon its "bills only" policy of buying short-term Treasury bills and notes to the exclusion of longer-term bonds.

- Permit the Nation's money supply to expand "at approximately the same rate as that at which the real gross national product is growing."

- Provide for this long-term increase through open market purchases of Treasury securities, rather than through further reductions in member bank reserve requirements.

Douglas' cosigners were Sens. James E. Murray (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Frank Church (Idaho), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska), Howard W. Cannon (Nev.), Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (Maine), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.), and Oren E. Long (Hawaii).

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 14 -- The National Assn. of Home Builders, traditionally opposed to high interest rates, announced its support of a House Ways and Means Committee bill providing for limited removal of the 4.25 percent interest ceiling. In a letter to Members of Congress, NAHB President Martin L. Bortling Jr. said defeat of the bill "could well mean tighter mortgage money and higher interest rates." The bill (HR 10590) was approved Feb. 23 (Weekly Report p. 326) and is slated for early House action.

NOMINATION AND CONFIRMATION

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate for confirmation:

Timothy J. Murphy of Massachusetts, a Democrat, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the remainder of the term expiring Dec. 31, 1964 (he replaces Anthony F. Arpaia, who resigned March 15, 1960); March 14.

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: Clifford O'Sullivan of Michigan, a Republican, as a U.S. circuit judge for the sixth district; March 10.



Political Notes

DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Democratic Advisory Council recently released studies of three areas of public policy. (For earlier council programs see Weekly Report p. 17, 24, 115)

URBAN PROBLEMS

The Council's committee on urban and suburban problems March 12 released a pamphlet, "The State of Our Cities and Suburbs in a Changing America." A second pamphlet is being prepared on policies and programs for present problems.

The report cited a change in American living habits resulting in a large-scale move to the suburbs and an increase in city slums. In calling for federal action the committee said, "Progress toward a better and fuller urban life is largely the responsibility of local institutions, private and public. The working presumption of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson has been that governmental power should be lodged in the smallest jurisdiction possible...."

"However, many problems in our life as a Nation cannot be solved solely by local private or even state actions."

The report said both cities and suburban areas were unable to finance the extensive programs needed.

The report listed as common needs: (1) Adequate transportation and highways for commuter travel; (2) adequate facilities for education; (3) adequate public open spaces; (4) air and water pollution control and waste disposal.

Neuberger Replacement

Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R) March 15 announced the appointment of state supreme court judge Hall Stoner Lusk, 76, of Salem, a Democrat, to the Senate seat of the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D), who died March 9. (Weekly Report p. 414)

Lusk, a lawyer who has both practiced and taught law, ascended the state supreme court bench in 1937 and was chief justice from 1949-50. He will serve as Senator until a special election is held to select someone to complete the remainder of Neuberger's term, expiring in January 1961.

Oregon observers, looking at the list of candidates for the full term beginning in 1961, said both Neuberger's widow, Maurine Neuberger, who filed for the Democratic nomination, and ex-Gov. Elmo E. Smith (R 1956-57), who filed for the Republican nomination, had little serious primary competition. March 11 was the final day for filing. Both Mrs. Neuberger and Smith filed for the short term as well as for the new term.

The swearing in of Judge Lusk will restore the Senate to its previous division of 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

NUCLEAR TESTS

The Council's committee on science and technology March 14 released a policy paper, "Nuclear Tests and National Security," analyzing Russian and American test needs and positions on the banning of tests. It recommended an increase in detection stations with a spacing of 250 miles, which would make an enforceable ban on nuclear weapons testing possible, it said. The paper cited grave danger if tests were resumed. It said there must be a balance between "short-term rewards and long-term risks...no political gain justifies...all-out war."

The paper said, "By far the most important (U.S.) need for nuclear testing is the military requirement for developing higher yield warheads for the next generation of ballistic missiles...the principal U.S. military need is to achieve a relatively invulnerable deterrent weapons system as well as to acquire adequate numbers of weapons. (Present U.S. extreme vulnerability is due to) the vulnerability of the nuclear delivery systems and to inadequate numbers of weapons. This deficiency cannot be overcome by nuclear weapons testing; priority must be assigned to the building up of such missile systems."

The Russians needed further testing, the report said, for: (1) the development of more efficient weapons for anti-aircraft and anti-missile use; (2) development of higher yield warheads for submarine based missiles.

Most advantages of arms control applied equally to both sides, the report said. "U.S. negotiations seem to be dominated by fear that the Soviets will cheat on a test ban.... Russian negotiations are overlaid with a fear of free inspection." The report said an acceptable agreement would have to include inspection of Russian territory and reasonable safeguards against violations.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Council March 15 presented a four point civil rights program calling on Congress to: (1) "demand conscientious enforcement of existing criminal laws and use of Congressionally granted civil powers"; (2) place itself on record against racial segregation in public schools on the ground that such segregation is illegal and unconstitutional; (3) "recognize the right of a person in federal or state custody to protection by federal authorities from physical injury or death"; (4) enact laws in line with the recent recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission to protect voting rights.

Six members of the council, all Southern, dissented in whole or in part from the program; Hugh N. Clayton, Mississippi National Committeeman; Florida Gov. Leroy Collins; Mrs. Benjamin Bryan Everett, North Carolina National Committeewoman; Camille F. Gravel Jr., Louisiana National Committeeman; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Alabama National Committeewoman.

Kefauver recommended that bills now before Congress should be limited to the protection of voting rights, anti-bombing legislation and provision for schools in impacted areas. Collins said the Council's statements on school desegregation were "entirely too generalized and unrealistic."

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS

● MEYER -- New England newspapers March 8 and 10 suggested that the March 7 announcement by Rep. William H. Meyer (D Vt.) that he might not run for reelection could mean he was planning a national campaign, perhaps in the form of a race for the Presidency, to air his views on critical issues. (Weekly Report p. 415)

Meyer was one of two Representatives who Aug. 17, 1959 voted against a House resolution (H Con Res 369) supporting the non-admission of Red China to the United Nations. He also led a fight against international atomic energy cooperation pacts on the grounds that they would not lead to peace. (1959 Almanac p. 218, 304)

The Claremont (N.H.) Eagle March 8 said Meyer had been quoted as saying "If I think I can do what I believe is the most useful thing by staying here I will. Otherwise I may do something more dramatic. I might decide I have to put my arguments before the whole nation."

● STEVENSON -- Adlai E. Stevenson March 15 denied a rash of stories that he would go after the Democratic Presidential nomination. The stories were based on a proposed tour of speeches after he came back from a South America tour in April and on the hiring of William Carter Attwood, Look magazine foreign editor, to write speeches for him. Stevenson said he had "no calculated program of speeches to alter my position" against seeking the nomination. He also said he didn't "exclude the possibility" he would become Secretary of State under a Democratic President. He said this would depend on who was President.

● HUMPHREY -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) March 10 said he would not enter the May 10 Nebraska Presidential primary. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) March 4 entered the primary.

● BROWN -- The California legislature March 10 defeated a proposal by Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) that the death penalty be abolished. The issue was part of a controversial stay of execution which Brown Feb. 19 granted to convicted kidnapper Caryl Chessman. After the defeat of the measure Brown said he would have nothing more to do with the Chessman case. Chessman's execution was rescheduled for May 2. (Weekly Report p. 363)

● BUTLER-KENNEDY -- Reports that a "high Democratic official" had said that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) would easily win the April 5 Wisconsin Presidential primary, and would be nominated on an early ballot at the Democratic convention, caused controversy when the New York Post March 15 named the source as Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy's rival in the Wisconsin primary March 15, said Butler had "outlived his usefulness" as party head if he predicted the outcome of the race.

Butler March 16 said, "I have not at any time said anything prejudicial to any of our candidates." He said he had no intention of resigning.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said, "I don't get involved in family quarrels if I can help it." House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said the remarks were "very distressing...most unfortunate"; the National Chairman should be "as non-partisan" as possible. Former President Harry S. Truman commented, "Very unfortunate."

● NEW HAMPSHIRE RESULTS -- Official returns from the March 8 primary showed that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) had received 2,196 write-in votes on the Republican

Eisenhower for Nixon

President Eisenhower March 16 gave his firmest endorsement to date to Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The President was asked at his press conference about a report that the President, while making a speech at a March 12 Gridiron Club dinner, suggested Nixon take over the Presidency. He replied that if anyone wondered if he had "any personal preference" for the nomination, "the answer is yes, very definitely." Later, asked if he referred to Nixon, he said, "Was there any doubt in your mind?" (For text see p. 447)

ballot and Vice President Richard M. Nixon had received 164 write-in votes on the Democratic ballot. Final totals within their own parties gave Kennedy 43,372 and Nixon 65,204. (Weekly Report p. 414)

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

The following is a clarification of the Ohio Presidential primary story as it appeared in the review of 16 Presidential primaries beginning on Weekly Report p. 341.

There are two slates of delegates entered in the May 3 Democratic primary. One slate is pledged to Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) for President, with ex-Lt. Gov. George Nye as second choice. The other slate, running in some but not all districts, was organized by Ray T. Miller, Cleveland Democratic chairman. It is pledged to Albert S. Porter, Cuyahoga County engineer, for President, with Frank M. Gorman, Cuyahoga county commissioner second choice. The March 4 Weekly Report (p. 345) erroneously reported the Miller slate was also pledged to DiSalle. Leaders of both slates have announced the slates will support Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) at the Democratic Convention.

In addition, there is one district delegate pledged to Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) running in the Youngstown area. Four candidates pledged to themselves are running in the Cleveland area.

GOLDWATER FOREIGN POLICY

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) March 10 said the United States should withdraw recognition of "Khrushchev's murderous clique as the legitimate rulers of the Russian people or any other people." He said proposals for a permanent ban on nuclear weapons testing should be rejected because "there is no reliable means of preventing the Communists from secretly breaking such an agreement. And, tests are needed to develop tactical nuclear weapons for possible use in limited wars." The most serious defect in U.S. foreign policy, he said, was that the defensive alliance system was "completely defensive in nature and outlook." He criticized the cultural exchange program, which he said was based on "the chief political fable of our time," that the conflict between Russia and the U.S. resulted from a lack of understanding between the peoples.

Goldwater said his policy would result in "risks on our terms, not on Communist terms," with the U.S. selecting the time and place for tests of wills.

(For Political Briefs, see p. 456)



Presidential Report

POSTAL RATE INCREASES

President Eisenhower March 11 sent a special message to Congress requesting an increase in postal rates. A bill (S 3192) embodying the President's requests was drafted by the Post Office Department and introduced March 14 by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Following are the texts of the President's message and a summary of S 3192 released March 11 by the Post Office Department (see p. 458):

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In the Budget Message I urged the enactment of legislation to increase postal rates in order to eliminate the postal deficit. Several facts indicate the urgency of such action by the Congress.

The Postal Policy Act of 1958 definitely states that postal rates and fees shall be adjusted from time to time as may be required to produce the amount of revenue approximately equal to the total cost of operating the postal establishment, less the amount attributable to the performance of public services. That act directed the Postmaster General to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives no later than April 15 of this year the results of his survey of the need for the adjustment of postal rates and fees in accordance with this policy.

Because of the existing inadequate postal rates, the Post Office Department is losing \$2 million every working day. In the 13 years from July 1946 to June 1959 the postal deficits have been approximately as much as the entire cost of running the Federal Government in 1938. The cumulative \$6.8 billion postal deficit for these 13 years represents nearly one-half of the total increase in the federal debt during this same 13-year period. Interest charges alone on the debt represented by this cumulative deficit are costing our taxpayers some \$200 million each year.

These huge postal deficits are phenomena of the years since World War II. In the years from 1900 to 1940 the losses of the Post Office Department averaged only \$33 million a year. Since that time -- excluding the war years -- these losses have increased astronomically. The tremendous losses incurred since World War II have been due to the increases in cost of everything the Department uses or buys, and to the failure of the Congress to enact postal rate increases to pay for the added costs. For example, since the increase in the first-class letter rate in 1932 from 2 cents to 3 cents, costs have more than doubled, but the first-class-letter rate has been increased only one-third. The annual losses on second and third-class mail, now in the hundreds of millions of dollars, are likewise growing.

It is imperative that Congress implement the policy it wisely established in 1958 of providing that the Post Office Department shall operate on a self-supporting basis. The Postmaster General is transmitting to the Congress the administration proposals for increases in postage rates on first, second and third-class mail to yield an estimated \$550 million of new postal revenues in the 1961 fiscal year. Responsibility in the handling of our public affairs demands prompt action, in this session, to restore the Post Office Department to its traditional posture of budgetary good sense.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SUMMARY OF BILL

● **FIRST-CLASS MAIL** -- Provides for an increase on letter mail from 4 cents to 5 cents per ounce.

Provides a 1-cent increase on postal and postcards and drop letters.

● **AIRMAIL** -- Provides that airmail will pay postage at the rate of 8 cents per ounce except for air postal cards. In the latter case the rate is increased from 5 cents to 6 cents.

All first class matter weighing over 8 ounces will pay the current air parcel post rates, but not less than 64 cents for the first 8 ounces and 5 cents for each additional ounce.

All non-first class air matter will pay 8 cents per ounce for the first 8 ounces and the current air parcel post zone rates for matter in excess of 8 ounces.

● **AIR PARCEL POST** -- Restores to the Postmaster General the authority to adjust from time to time the weight limit, size, rate of postage, zone or zones or conditions which the Congress originally granted to him but limited such authority to a period of two years.

This section also modernizes and brings forward a proviso to the effect that first class matter weighing in excess of 8 ounces shall not be transmitted at a rate which is less than the applicable rate for surface letters.

● **SECOND-CLASS MAIL** -- Provides that all second class matter mailed for delivery at the office of original entry will pay a flat charge of 1/2 cent per copy when delivery is made through post office boxes, general delivery, or rural or star route carriers.

All carrier delivered local mailings (including "additional entry" and "headquarters" copies) irrespective of frequency of issue, will pay per copy rates of 1 cent for copies weighing 2 ounces or less or 2 cents for copies weighing in excess of 2 ounces, or the zone pound rates if those rates are higher.

The zone pound rates for second class mail (excluding classroom and non profit mailings) will be 1/2 cent for each individually addressed copy or bundle of unaddressed copies, plus the zone rate charges established by the Congress in the 1958 postal rate law.

Special rate publications of nonprofit organizations and publications for classroom use will pay postage at rates 50 percent below the prevailing zone pound rates for other regular second class matter. In the case of carrier delivered local mailings, the per copy rates shall apply if they are higher.

● **THIRD-CLASS MAIL** -- The rate for individually mailed pieces of third class mail will increase from 3 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 1/2 cents for each additional ounce to 4 cents and 2 cents, respectively. The pound rate for bulk mailings of books, catalogs, seeds and plants will increase from 10 cents per pound to 14 cents per pound.

The pound rate for bulk mailings of circulars, other printed matter and merchandise will increase from 16 cents per pound to 18 cents per pound.

The 2 1/2-cent minimum per piece rate for bulk mailings of third class will increase to 3 cents.

Under the present law, which provides for nonprofit organizations a 50 percent reduction of the regular minimum per piece rate, the minimum for these nonprofit organizations will increase from 1-1/4 cents to 1-1/2 cents per piece. The provision in the present law that bulk rates are available only to matter in quantities not less than 20 pounds or less than 200 pieces is amended by changing "20 pounds" to "40 pounds".

The present minimum charge per piece of 3 1/2 cents for articles of odd size or form is increased to 4 1/2 cents.

● **FOURTH-CLASS MAIL** -- The preferential "book rate" for books and other fourth class matter entitled thereto will be increased from 9 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound to 10 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound.

The rates for library books and other library materials when mailed by the authorized organizations will be increased from 4 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound to 5 cents for the first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound -- 50 percentum of the rate for books and other related materials.

● **EFFECTIVE DATES** -- The bill proposes that the rate revisions will become effective on July 1, 1960, with the exception of those increases relating to bulk third class mail. The bill proposes that the revisions in the bulk third class mail rates will become effective Jan. 1, 1961.

DOERFER RESIGNATION

Following are the complete texts of letters exchanged March 10 by President Eisenhower and John C. Doerfer in connection with Doerfer's resignation from the Federal Communications Commission (Weekly Report p. 402):

DOERFER'S LETTER

My Dear Mr. President:

I am resigning as a commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission and its chairman, effective at the close of business on March 14, 1960.

The mandate from Congress which requires a commissioner "to study new uses for radio and generally encourage the larger and more effective use thereof" requires day-to-day contact with many industry people. A number of these contacts eventually ripen into social acquaintances and sometimes friendships, which, despite appearances, do not imperil the integrity of either the Government official or the member of industry.

I have not nor will I waver from my views that the best solution to modern-day Government regulation of complex industry problems demands a thorough knowledge of that industry and actual contact with the members thereof. Nonetheless, to avoid possible embarrassment to you and your Administration, I submit this resignation as of the date above indicated.

It was indeed a privilege to serve under you these past seven years.

Respectfully,
John C. Doerfer

PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Dear Mr. Doerfer:

I have your letter submitting your resignation as member and chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

I regret the circumstances which have led you to your conclusion, but they do, in my opinion, indicate your decision to be a wise one. Your resignation is accordingly, accepted effective, as you suggest, at the close of business on Monday, March 14.

In the discharge of your duties, first as a member, and then as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, you have served tirelessly, loyally, effectively -- and with dedication. For your public service over many years at local, state and federal levels, you have earned the appreciation of your fellow citizens and of the administration.

I wish you every success in your future undertakings.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DISARMAMENT

Following is the complete text of a March 12 letter from President Eisenhower to Fredrick M. Eaton, U.S. delegate to the 10-nation disarmament talks opening in Geneva, Switzerland, March 15:

The 10 nations which will begin disarmament discussions at Geneva on March 15, 1960 have both the opportunity and a great responsibility to serve mankind. The interest of the United States in disarmament and my own strong personal feelings on this subject are well known. I want to take this opportunity to emphasize that the United States is prepared to explore every possible avenue to find a way toward general disarmament.

We must not be pessimistic because of the lack of success in past disarmament negotiations. Nor should we necessarily expect immediate, dramatic and far-reaching strides, although we would certainly welcome such progress. Rather, it should be our objective in these negotiations to contribute by carefully balanced, phased and safeguarded arms control agreements to the ultimate objective of a secure, free and peaceful world in which international disputes will be settled in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter.

As the United States representative to the 10-nation disarmament conference, I know that you will exert every possible effort to reach agreement on measures which will lessen the danger of another armed conflict, ease the burden of armaments and thereby contribute to the attainment of the ultimate goal of general disarmament and a peaceful world. I should like you to convey to the other delegates at the 10-nation disarmament conference my earnest hope that the conference will discharge its solemn obligation to mankind and thus contribute to this goal.

You may be assured that you carry with you my complete support and that of the people of the United States.

WESTERN PROPOSALS

Following were the disarmament proposals presented by the five-nation Western bloc (U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Canada) as 10-nation general disarmament talks opened March 15 in Geneva.

A. The ultimate goal is a secure, free and peaceful world in which there shall be general disarmament under effective international control and agreed procedures for the settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

B. The task of the 10-nation disarmament conference should be to work out measures leading toward general disarmament, which can only be attained by balanced, phased and safeguarded agreements.

C. All measures of disarmament must be observed and verified by an appropriate international organization.

1.

The following measures are proposed with the recommendation that they be undertaken forthwith:

A. The establishment of an International Disarmament Organization (IDO) by progressive steps following a joint study of the composition and functions of such an organization and its relationship to the United Nations (taking into account previous experience in this field).

B. Prior notification to the IDO of proposed launchings of space vehicles and the establishment of cooperative arrangements for communicating to the IDO data obtained from available tracking facilities.

C. The collection of information on present force levels (active uniformed military manpower) and on armaments pertaining to land, sea and air forces possessed by the various powers. The collection of information would be based mainly on declarations by states according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria.

D. The coordinated reduction or limitation of force levels and conventional armaments upon the establishment of agreed arrangements and procedures for initial and continuing verification by the IDO as follows:

1. Initial force-level ceilings to be 2,500,000 for the Soviet Union and 2,500,000 for the United States, and agreed appropriate force levels for certain other states.

2. Each state party to the agreement shall place in storage depots, within its own territories and under the supervision of the IDO, agreed types and quantities of conventional armaments to be set forth in lists annexed to the agreement and bearing a relationship to the agreed force levels.

E. The submission by the various states to the IDO of data relating to: the operation of their financial system as it affects military expenditures, the amount of their military expenditures and the percentage of their gross national product earmarked for military expenditures. The data to be submitted will be drawn up in accordance with predetermined and mutually agreed criteria.

F. Joint studies will be undertaken immediately on the following subjects:

1. Measures to assure compliance with an agreement that no nation shall place into orbit or station in outer space weapons of mass destruction, including provision for on-site inspection.

2. Measures to assure compliance with an agreement on prior notification of missile launchings, according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and on declarations to the International Disarmament Organization of locations of launching sites and places of manufacture of such missiles.

3. Measures to assure compliance with an agreement to discontinue the manufacture of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

4. Arrangements required to carry out an agreement to transfer, under international supervision and control, fissionable material from past production to non-weapons uses, including stockpiling.

5. Measures to give participating states greater protection against surprise attack with effective verification procedures including aerial inspection, ground observers of agreed points, mobile ground teams, overlapping radar, notification of aircraft flights and appropriate communications facilities and arrangements.

6. Measures to verify budgetary information submitted by the various states to the IDO.

7. Means of preventing aggression and preserving world peace and security, as national armaments are reduced, by an international organization, to be an organ of, or linked to, the United Nations.

8. Timing and manner of extending a disarmament agreement so as to include other states having significant military capabilities, with a view to the holding of a disarmament conference.

2.

The following measures will be undertaken as rapidly as possible upon successful completion of the relevant preparatory study outlined in (1):

A. The prohibition against placing into orbit or stationing in outer space of vehicles capable of mass destruction, to be effective immediately after the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify this measure.

B. Prior notification to the IDO of proposed launchings of missiles according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria and declarations of locations of launching sites, and places of manufacture, of such missiles, with agreed verification including on-site inspection of launching sites of such missiles.

C. The cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes immediately after the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify this measure, conditional upon satisfactory progress in the field of conventional disarmament.

D. Agreed quantities of fissionable material from past production to be transferred under international supervision and control to non-weapons uses, including stockpiling, immediately upon the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

E. Establishment of appropriate measures to give participating states greater protection against surprise attack, including aerial inspection, ground observers at agreed points, mobile ground teams, overlapping radar, notification of aircraft flights and appropriate communications.

F. A disarmament conference with other states having significant military capabilities called to consider their accession to the disarmament agreement, including their acceptance of appropriate reductions or limitations of their respective force levels and armaments.

G. Force-level ceilings for all military significant states and appropriate inspection and verification measures to go into effect simultaneously with the establishment of force-level ceilings of 2,100,000 for the U.S. and U.S.S.R. At the same time, each of the

states participating shall agree to place in storage depots agreed types and quantities of armaments in agreed relation to the force-level ceilings.

H. The establishment of measures to verify budgetary information.

I. Further progressive development of the International Disarmament Organization.

J. Initial establishment of the international organization to preserve world peace.

3.

The foregoing represent measures which should be negotiated and put into effect as rapidly as possible. Below are additional measures which are regarded as necessary for achieving the ultimate goal:

A. Reduction of national armed forces and armaments by progressive safeguarded steps (after such further joint studies as may be necessary) to levels required by internal security and fulfillment of obligations under the United Nations Charter to the end that no single nation or group of nations can effectively oppose enforcement of international law.

B. Measures toward this objective, phased to coincide with the buildup of international law enforcement capability to preserve world peace, and with the extension of the IDO to provide necessary inspection and control, will include:

1. Prohibition of production of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction.

2. Further reduction of existing stocks of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction; further transfer of fissionable materials to peaceful use, and further steps, in the light of the latest scientific knowledge, to achieve the final elimination of these weapons.

3. Measures to insure the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only.

4. Control of the production of agreed categories of military missiles and existing national stocks and their final elimination.

5. Establishment of effective international control over military budgets.

6. Completion of the establishment of international organizations and arrangements to preserve world peace.

7. Final reduction of military manpower and armaments to the levels required for the objective stated in Paragraph A above, including the disposition of surplus armaments.

8. Control over the production of all remaining types of armaments to insure that production is limited to that required for purposes specified in Paragraph A.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MARCH 16 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 16 press conference, the 81st of his second term, held one month after the 80th (Weekly Report p. 272):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I'm ready for questions.

GOP CANDIDATE

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, for the benefit of some of us who were not present at a dinner you attended Saturday night, we understand that you made some remarks that were regarded as quite politically significant concerning the Vice President, and we wonder, sir, if you can reconstruct those remarks for us today?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, now, first of all, I believe that this meeting, this has no reporters ever present, and I'm certain that no guest would be guilty of talking about something in the public domain that should have been in the social domain. But as long as it's out by some mysterious way, I don't mind clarifying what I had to say, or at least what I thought; because what I had to say could not possibly be reconstructed because I was talking about the geographical areas in which certain people were talking at a party, or were sitting at a party. But if anyone is wondering

whether I have any personal preference or even bias with respect to this upcoming Presidential race, the answer is yes, very definitely (laughter).

GOP KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, you have indicated in one way or another that you hope to do something in the campaign insofar as your duties will permit. It's been suggested that you might make a keynote speech at the Republican convention. Is that likely?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know. I haven't been invited. But I say this: I would want to give such support as I could. I think there are certain limits, for the simple reason that -- no one wants to appear, no candidate wants it to appear that he has someone that is certain -- that is the authority that has helped to nominate him and to put him in his position of prominence that he would now occupy. So I think there has to be very good judgment exercised, but if I am asked to do -- give some help, why, I certainly want to try to do it.

Q. FOLLIARD: Can you say, sir, that you have been invited to make the keynote speech?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I said I have not been invited -- not invited.

SOUTHERN NEGROES

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Co.: On the record, Mr. President, you have frequently spoken out, emphasized the importance of what you sometimes describe as human value, including moral courage. I wonder if you consider the current Gandhi-like passive resistance demonstrations of Negroes in the South as worthy of identification as manifestations of moral courage, or whether you disapprove of them?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's difficult, Mr. Morgan, to give a sweeping judgment. Some are unquestionably a proper expression of a conviction of the group which is making them; others probably can be otherwise classified. Now, let me make one thing clear. I am deeply sympathetic with the efforts of any group to enjoy the rights, the rights of equality that they are guaranteed by the Constitution. I do not believe that violence in any form furthers that aspiration, and I deplore any violence that is exercised to prevent them -- in having and enjoying those rights. So, while I don't want to make any -- any judgment because I am not in position to, I know about these as they come just briefly to my attention. I do not know what all of them are. I do know, though, that when, if a person is expressing such an aspiration as this in a perfectly legal way, then I don't see any reason why he should not do it.

CAMPAIGN ROLE

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, in an earlier answer you suggested it might be a disadvantage to a candidate to have it thought that he had a patron.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. MOHR: Do you think that it might also be a disadvantage to a candidate to have another powerful figure speaking out on the same issue but perhaps not in perfect coordination, and in such a case would you plan to broadly coordinate your position on policies and programs with the Republican nominee?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if I happened to have any difference with him I would certainly not publicize it. Now, so far as I know, there has never been between Mr. Nixon and myself, and that's who you are talking about -- (laughter) -- so far as I know there has never been a specific difference in our points of view on any important problem in seven years.

Now, there has been free discussion in every meeting that I have ever held, and he has certainly been always, not only free but even requested to give his honest opinions on these things, and in certain details or points there naturally have been, there are differences with everybody, that I have with everybody because I seem to have a genius for that. But I do say this, there has been never an important division of opinion or conviction, so therefore if I were wanted in this field, in a perfectly proper and restricted activity, I would not feel the need to go down through every word of what I had to say with anybody, including Mr. Nixon himself.

PUERTO RICO

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, you have been represented as supporting the candidacy for Governor of Puerto Rico of Mr. Luis Ferre, whom you gave a ride to Washington, I think, from Ramey. If that is so, does it include his sponsorship of statehood for the island?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I have not -- I have talked to Mr. Ferre one time, that was when I got the opportunity, when he said he was coming to Washington, I said, "Come with me; I want to hear what you are talking about." He is a Republican candidate, I understand. I believe that he is not in any primary struggle or anything of that kind.

Now, he told me about his views and I said these are things that have not been the subject of party policy in the United States, so far as I understand, until they are brought up before their party, and studied, well, I have not yet made a, come to any conviction that I would want to express.

Q. BELAIR: Do you support his candidacy, is what I wondered. I mean aside from statehood?

THE PRESIDENT: I assume that like all other good Republicans, if I could vote there, I would vote Republican.

NIXON CANDIDACY

Q. WILLIAM H.Y. KNIGHTON JR., Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, in answer to Mr. Smith's question, you used the word "bias". Were you also speaking there of Mr. Nixon?

THE PRESIDENT: Was there any doubt in your mind?

Q. KNIGHTON: No, sir (laughter).

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

KHRUSHCHEV LETTER

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: A West German newspaper reported today that Premier Khrushchev in his latest letter to you has promised not to stir up any trouble between now and the next election. Could you tell us whether this is true, and could you discuss with us in general terms the letter that you got from the Soviet Premier?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I have made it clear I will not reveal the -- the tenor and details of messages that pass back and forth between me and any other head of state or head of government unless there is some kind of agreement that this should be done, or because someone else has either deliberately or inadvertently exposed the correspondence, and then I would have to.

I can merely say this: The detail of which you speak had nothing whatsoever to do with the latest correspondence between Mr. Khrushchev and me.

RACIAL CONFERENCE

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, back to these racial problems in the South, you said they come to your desk briefly. Do we not feel that this situation is of so grave injustice on both sides that it requires your great attention? Could you not call a conference at the White House of Southern leaders to sit down and go over this thing and come to some constructive program about what could be done?

THE PRESIDENT: Do you know what I think? I think there ought to be biracial conferences in every city and every community of the South, which would be much better than trying to get up here and direct every single thing from Washington. I am one of those people that believes there is too much interference in our private affairs and, you might say, personal lives already. And I would like to diminish rather than increase it.

Now, when it comes to the matter of enforcing the Constitution, which is a different thing from having some kind of orderly or even disorderly activity that is involved in the matter of racial equality, that is a different thing than the United States trying to enforce the Constitution.

Because one is a private matter for the local authorities, I don't mean a private matter, I mean it is a local matter for local authorities, the other is something with which the United States must be concerned, and that is why we are trying to get a civil rights bill before the Congress, through the Congress. So don't, you must not in your thinking, take a local incident, whether it be a protest meeting or a march through the streets or anything else, that is not in the same category as getting the voting rights of a Negro in the South protected and insured. That's entirely two different subjects.

HIGHWAY SURVEY

Q. LOWELL K. BRIDWELL, Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, last summer, late last summer when you signed the legislation increasing the motor fuel tax 1 cent a gallon, I believe you requested Gen. Bragdon to make a comprehensive survey of the highway program, particularly as it related to the interstate system. Can you tell us what were the principal findings of that survey and whether you have made any administrative changes as a result?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no I couldn't say too much to you about it this morning because first of all it was a personal advisory thing to me. In other words, should I recommend to the Congress any differences or should there be any administrative changes within the present law, as to what we should do.

What I was really trying to find out from Gen. Bragdon is -- what are we doing, and does it seem to accord with the law and the legislative history. Now, I have not had any thought of putting this out, because it's a matter of Gen. Bragdon and myself.

KOREA ELECTION

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, the United States has fought to preserve democracy in Korea, a country in which we express great concern. Do you have any comment

on the election which they have just completed there, and is there a possibility that you may visit the country in June?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no plans with respect to a visit; no plans are yet formalized for any other visits except those I have been -- that I have already published. Now, all the reports that I have are that there was some violence, which I deplore. I have no other information from which I could say that there had been any violation of democratic processes in the election itself.

WEST BERLIN POLICY

Q. JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press: Mr. President, yesterday you had an opportunity to talk with Chancellor Adenauer. There have been many reports that the Chancellor was worried or concerned in some manner about your policy line on West Berlin in connection with a summit conference. Could you tell us something of your discussion with him?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I refer to you, refer you to the joint statement which was issued last -- I guess it was issued last evening (conferring with Mr. Hagerty).

THE PRESIDENT: Issued last evening, and that states, I think, the case exactly. We agreed that there was no change in policy on either side.

CUBA POLICY

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: On Cuba, sir: You have announced a policy of nonreprisals toward the Castro government. In line with that, could you explain the reason for your changes in the Sugar Act that some Cubans are taking as a reprisal?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think they have no justification for taking it for a reprisal whatsoever. The United States consumes a very great amount of sugar every year and there has been many activities taking place in Cuba that could easily endanger our source of supply. We have been getting on the order of 3.5 million tons of sugar from Cuba yearly. Now, I have got the responsibility of trying to make sure that the United States gets the sugar it needs, and one of the reasons that, if any of these supplying areas should fall down in supplying its quota, then I have got the, or should have the right, in my opinion, to go to somebody else to get it, and that's all it said, in effect.

I have flatly stated again and again that we are not trying to punish Cuba, particularly the Cuban people or even the Cuban government. We are trying to get to a basis of agreement with them that is based upon justice, on international usage and law, and so that the interests of both sides are protected.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS

Q. RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Headline Service: Mr. President, can you tell us anything about your plans for retirement and whether you plan to write another book?

THE PRESIDENT: I must tell you, Miss Montgomery, that I have no plans whatsoever. Now, I would not -- I am sure you would understand a number of publishers have suggested some possibilities of this kind. My reply has always been, I have no plans yet, I'll have to wait a few months.

DISARMAMENT & CHINA

Q. EARL H. VOSS, Washington Star: Mr. President, the Soviet Union this morning has elaborated somewhat on Khrushchev's four-year plan for full disarmament at Geneva. They have suggested in the first stage a cut in the Armed Forces of the United States, Russia, and Communist China, to 1.7 million men in a period of a year to 18 months. Now, there is another provision that their four-year package be accepted as a package, this would be a part of it. Do you envision any kind of negotiation with Communist China over armed forces cuts in a disarmament plan?

THE PRESIDENT: If disarmament, and disarmament programs, come into the realm of practical negotiation and enforcement, you will, as you go progressively along that road, you will unquestionably have to take into account the armaments of Red China. We are not yet into that stage.

The United States has proposed a plan for progressive disarmament and under stages, and we think it is a practical and workable plan. We are trying to get the things that now seem

within reach, trying to get them accomplished in the first stage, and to go on from there. So, I should say that in our thinking there has to be a very great deal of progress before we are into the stage of worrying too much about Red China.

DEAL WITH KHRUSHCHEV

Q. CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post: Mr. President, Secretary Herter told us that you had ruled against any change in the 10,000-foot flight ceiling into Berlin. The Russians have backed down on the Berlin pass issue, and some people have seemed to conclude that there is some sort of a working agreement between yourself and Mr. Khrushchev, sort of a -- let's not rock the boat before the summit. Is there in fact any such agreement, or how do you explain this, such incidents as this seem to balance each other to some degree?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't explain anything and there is no such agreement. I just tell the facts. Now, where you've been told the facts about the passes, and I believe that it was stated in -- publicly in, maybe it was speculation, I'm not sure whether it was -- it was in a report that Mr. Khrushchev had been said to comment that he did not want to stir up any trouble just now, and because it was before the summit. He never said such a thing to me, and I don't -- I am not sure that it is true.

Now, for myself, the Chiefs of Staff originally thought there might be an operational need for flying more than 10,000 feet, and therefore study and coordination with our allies was directed. When I came back from South America, the reports came in were to the contrary, there was no operational need whatsoever, and I said therefore we will drop it and we will not do it, and that's all there was to it.

BERLIN SETTLEMENT

Q. PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, as a result of your understanding with Mr. Khrushchev at Camp David last September, do you feel obliged to attempt to reach a settlement on Berlin in the forthcoming summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: What I have said, and said to him, that within the limits that we would not abandon our position with respecting our rights in Berlin, that -- and our belief and our conviction that the Berlin question will never finally be settled except in the -- with the background of a settlement of a divided Germany, that we were perfectly, and remembering one more, that what has been called our juridical position will not be touched and will not be damaged, within that context I am perfectly ready to talk about Berlin and Germany at any time, but to deny that you will talk or try to negotiate as long as your position of right and principle has been established would, to my mind, be a great mistake.

PAUL BUTLER

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Sir, Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota and the Southern Democrats seem finally to have agreed on one subject, that is that Paul Butler should go out as Democratic National Chairman. I wondered, sir, if you would like to make that unanimous?

THE PRESIDENT: If the Democrats have any troubles, I am not going to try to help them out (laughter).

SOUTH AMERICA

Q. DAVID KRASLOW, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, did you find in South America as much concern over the behavior of the Castro government as there is in the United States? And could you discuss this briefly with us, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they are concerned because no one understands exactly what is happening, but the talks I had with these several presidents were confidential and I wouldn't want to violate their confidences. But this matter, this subject, was brought up to -- numbers of times with different ministers, and I think that so far as I can recall, there was no one that criticized the attitude of the United States as has been expressed by myself and by Mr. Herter, that is, of trying to find solutions for these difficulties to avoiding anything that sounds like bully-ragging or dominating a weaker people.

We are friendly with the Cuban people and we want to get the kind of understanding with their government that will make mutual

progress feasible. Now, as I say, under -- that policy which our friends down South know was, so far as I heard, approved by them.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, two key points in the administration's civil rights bills, those covering Government contracts conditions and the aid to areas that are desegregating schools, have been cut out of the House version. Are you going to urge your Senate leaders to restore them when the bill gets to the Senate?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I shall continue to say that this bill was brought up, after all kinds of conferences I could get, as you know, I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress, and so I believe in this bill, and I'm going to ask for it. Now, of course, I want the best bill the Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Q. LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications: Businessmen seem to be somewhat apprehensive about the economic outlook which appears to have lost some of its luster since January. What is your own assessment for the economic outlook for the rest of the year?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is very healthy and very fine. Now of course people are always looking at curves of past performance, and they always want to have a recovery curve mounting more steeply, and there were some rather bold predictions made as late as December and early January and even early February. I think that my own advisors have always counseled to take a moderate but -- moderate target, but they have always said this -- the outlook for American business is indeed good.

NIXON AND AGRICULTURE

Q. CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, Des Moines Register and Tribune: Mr. President, Vice President Nixon very recently established an independent advisory committee on agriculture to develop some kind of a farm program, independent of the Administration. And I wondered if he had ever discussed with you this agricultural situation and expressed any dissatisfaction or anything like that.

THE PRESIDENT: He has made -- as a matter of fact I think he has been, well I know he was party with the agricultural program that I sent down to the Congress, and I suspect, I don't know about this development you speak of, I suspect it's something to bring into sharper focus some of the local problems that will be encountered in any campaign. I haven't talked further than that with the Vice President about it.

LUNCH COUNTER DEMONSTRATIONS

Q. L. EDGAR PRINA, Washington Star: Mr. President, in reply to an earlier question on lunch counter demonstrations, you said that you believed that all persons were guaranteed equal rights. Now, do you believe that Negroes have guaranteed rights to eat with whites at lunch counters, and if so, do you not then believe that the Federal Government has some role to play in the present situation?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that, so far as I know, this matter of the segregation, or types of segregation in the South have been brought time and again before the Supreme Court. Now, I certainly am not lawyer enough or wise enough in this area to know when a matter is such as actually to violate the constitutional rights of the Negroes. Now, my own understanding is that when an establishment is, belongs to the public, opened under public charter and so on, that equal rights are involved, but I am not sure that this is the case whatsoever.

I was talking about demonstrations of marching in the streets or any other kind of peaceful assembly that is trying to show what the aspirations and the desires of a people are. Now those, to my mind, as long as they are in orderly fashion, are not only constitutional, they have been recognized in our country as proper since we have been founded.

Now, the different types, different ways in which resentment or defiance could be expressed, I just can't, I couldn't possibly go into all those details, I don't know.

DISARMAMENT PACKAGE

Q. RUTHERFORD M. POATS, United Press International: Sir, a moment ago you described the Western disarmament plan as a practical step-by-step approach. Would you characterize for us, sir, the Soviet plan for a four-year package approach to this problem?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no, I don't want to characterize anything at the moment. I just believe that our plan is a better one on which to start for a disarmament in some scale than is theirs; but I don't want to characterize it with any adjective or any other -- or in any other particular type.

KENNEDY CHANCES

Q. DONALD H. SHANNON, Los Angeles Times: Mr. Butler, he had some lead problems himself just recently and he was reported as having said that Sen. Kennedy appears to have the leading role, as far as getting the Democratic nomination. I know it's no concern of yours, but if you will be involved very seriously in the campaign, as you said today, does it appear to you that Kennedy is out in front for the other party's nomination?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't say I would be involved very seriously; I said if I were asked, and people -- a candidate from my party thinks I can be useful, then I will do what I can, that I am not going to make any predictions for the other side, but this is a political year and I'm just -- if I -- I'll just keep still about it and be wiser (laughter).

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

March 9 -- Executive Order permitting fourth-class postmasters to transfer to other positions in the competitive civil service in the same manner as persons holding other positions in the competitive service and permitting special Civil Service Commission examining procedures for fourth-class postmasters.

March 9 -- Presidential memorandum providing that federal agencies created after Nov. 5, 1953 shall not have authority to classify information under Executive Order 10501 unless specifically authorized to do so. The effect was to deny to some 30 Government agencies and boards the right to classify information under Executive Order 10501. Eight other agencies, created or reestablished after Nov. 5, 1953, were given specific permission to classify information: Council on Foreign Economic Policy, Development Loan Fund, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Radiation Council, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities.

March 10 -- Presidential request to Congress for \$6,374,624 in fiscal 1960 supplemental funds (of which \$4,948,934 was to pay claims and judgments against the U.S., \$670,690 was for the Legislative Branch and \$755,000 was for the Executive Branch); and for a cut of \$10 million from his earlier fiscal 1961 Interior Department request (\$8.5 million was to be cut from money for the Colorado River Storage Project and \$1.5 million from Bonneville Power Administration funds).

March 10 -- Presidential request to Congress to authorize the District of Columbia to spend \$364,000 of its own funds.

March 10 -- President's remarks at Indiana State Society dinner in honor of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) at Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

March 10 -- Letter transmitting to the Senate with request for confirmation the text of the U.S.-Japan treaty signed Jan. 19, 1960. The letter said, "The treaty is entirely defensive in character and intent and represents a threat to no country or people." (For text of treaty, see Weekly Report p. 121)

March 10 -- Letter to Congress from the Budget Bureau transmitting the text of a bill proposing the creation of a National Capital Transportation Agency to plan and coordinate an over-all traffic system for the Washington, D.C. area. A bill (S 3193) embodying the Budget Bureau recommendations, which were made pursuant to a commitment of the President in his Budget Message, was introduced March 14 by Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.) of the Senate District of Columbia Committee.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3146 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities to home economics courses. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3159 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1938, as amended, to establish a marketing program for wheat. CARLSON (R Kan.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Young (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Mundt (R S.D.), Church (D Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3166 -- Transfer administration of direct commodity distribution program, from Dept. of Agriculture to Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; establish a food stamp plan to be administered in industrial surplus labor areas and low-income rural areas. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3167 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corp. Charter Act, as amended, to prohibit export subsidy payments on certain products. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 10905 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, by providing for competitive enterprise in marketing livestock, livestock products, and other food items. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10953 -- Similar to HR 10572. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/8/60.
- HR 10974 -- Similar to HR 10876. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60.
- HR 10994 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make financial assistance available to persons holding leasehold interests in lands in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 10998 -- Establish experimental food stamp allotment programs. RA-BAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11005 -- Similar to HR 10572. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11011 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a marketing program for wheat. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11012 -- Similar to HR 11011. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11013 -- Similar to HR 11011. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11014 -- Similar to HR 11011. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11015 -- Similar to HR 11011. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 3/9/60.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through March 11, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,191	11,132
Joint Resolutions	173	649
Concurrent Resolutions	93	617
Simple Resolutions	286	472
TOTAL	3,743	12,870

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 3138 - 3191
	HR 10905 - 11123
Resolutions	
	S J Res 173
	S Con Res - None
	S Res 284 - 286
	H J Res 643 - 649
	H Con Res 610 - 617
	H Res 468 - 472

- HR 11016 -- Similar to HR 11011. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11017 -- Similar to HR 11011. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11018 -- Similar to HR 11011. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11019 -- Similar to HR 11011. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11020 -- Similar to HR 11011. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11021 -- Similar to HR 11011. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11022 -- Similar to HR 11011. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11044 -- Similar to HR 11011. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 3/10/60.
- HR 11048 -- Prohibit importation of Cuban sugar so long as price U.S. importers have to pay is above world market price. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11049 -- Treat all basic agricultural commodities alike re cost of re-measuring acreage. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11050 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11103 -- Similar to HR 10572. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11110 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11119 -- Similar to HR 10572. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 3/11/60.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3148 -- Amend title I, Housing Act, 1949, to provide for disposition for historical site purposes of certain real property acquired in urban renewal areas. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/7/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3175 -- Amend section 404, National Housing Act, as amended. CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 10928 -- Similar to HR 10701. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10929 -- Similar to HR 10604. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10937 -- Similar to HR 10701. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/7/60.

- HR 10942 -- Authorize federal loans to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other facilities. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10958 -- Similar to HR 10604. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/60.
- HR 10976 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to permit agricultural commodities acquired for school lunch program to be used for training students in home economics. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 10992 -- Similar to HR 10701. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11000 -- Similar to HR 10701. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11069 -- Amend title I, Housing Act, 1949, to extend authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make advances for general neighborhood renewal plans under slum clearance and urban renewal program; permit inclusion in an urban renewal project of more adequate provision for conservation of structures which can be reconstructed or rehabilitated. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11075 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11108 -- Similar to HR 10701. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11118 -- Similar to HR 10701. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11120 -- Similar to HR 10701. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11122 -- Authorize a 5-year program of assistance to school districts in paying principal and interest on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S Res 284 -- Express sense of U.S. Senate that President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10909 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, and Social Security Act, to eliminate provisions which restrict the right of a spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10913 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to wife's insurance benefits or widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10924 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 the outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10955 -- Amend provisions of title II of Social Security Act re disability freeze and disability insurance to eliminate age 50 requirement for benefits, eliminate waiting period for benefits in certain cases, provide a period of trial work for certain individuals receiving benefits. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11029 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11072 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 11073 -- Similar to HR 10924. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11093 -- Similar to HR 10816. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11094 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits; provide that full benefits when based upon retirement age, be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; eliminate requirement that an individual be 50 to become entitled to disability insurance. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11100 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide a fully insured individual may qualify for disability "freeze" and for disability insurance with 20 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters occurred. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 649 -- Re authority of the President, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Surgeon General of Public Health Service to provide for international cooperation in health research and research training. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 11082 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, nationality, and citizenship. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3155 -- Authorize an Assistant Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 3162 -- Establish a U.S. Travel Commission and a U.S. Office of International Travel. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 3173 -- Establish an Arms Control Research Institute. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 3/10/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 173 -- Provide for acceptance by the U.S. of amendments to the Constitution of the World Health Organization adopted by the 12th World Health Assembly. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 10925 -- Similar to HR 10747. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10933 -- Similar to HR 10747. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10970 -- Provide authority for Secretary of State to conclude an agreement with Mexico and San Diego, Calif. for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage originating in Tijuana, Mexico; provide the agreement contain provisions for payment by Mexico in amount and under terms deemed appropriate by Secretary of State. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 10977 -- Establish an Arms Control Research Institute. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11001 -- Provide for participation of the U.S. in International Development Association. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11004 -- Similar to HR 10970. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11007 -- Similar to HR 10747. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11035 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11065 -- Similar to HR 10747. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11070 -- Carry into effect a provision of Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 31, 1958. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 11071 -- Similar to HR 10747. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 1107 -- Similar to HR 10747. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11112 -- Similar to HR 10879. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60.
- H J Res 645 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 646 -- Similar to H J Res 645. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/8/60.
- H J Res 649 -- Re authority of the President, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Surgeon General of Public Health Service to provide for international cooperation in health research and research training. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 619 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. GIAMMO (D Conn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 11080 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, to increase from \$1 to \$1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a) (1) of that act. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3191 -- Consent to annexation of certain real property of the U.S. by Decatur, Ill. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 10930 -- Reassign officers designated for aeronautical engineering duty, other than aerologists, to unrestricted line of the Navy. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/7/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 10959 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of Dept. of Defense and Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/8/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 10966 -- Amend section 7391, title 10, USC, to establish rank, pay, and allowances of hydrographer of the Navy. MILLER, G.F. (D Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11030 -- Amend Helium Act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended, for defense, security, and general welfare of the U.S. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11074 -- Amend section 1552, title 10, USC, and section 301 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944, to provide that Board for the Correction of Military or Naval Records and Boards of Review, Discharges, and Dismissals shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence re good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; authorize award of an Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificate. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 3177 -- Amend section 334, title 38, USC, re rates of peacetime disability compensation. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 3/11/60 -- Finance.
 S 3190 -- Amend section 106, title 38, USC, to provide veterans' benefits for female contract surgeons who served with Armed Forces during World War I. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 10911 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide social security benefits, other annuities, and up to \$10,000 in payments under life insurance policies not be considered income in determining eligibility for pension. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10912 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide payments up to \$10,000 under life insurance policies not be considered income for determining eligibility for pension. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10918 -- Similar to HR 10756. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/7/60.
 HR 10926 -- Similar to HR 10756. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.
 HR 10927 -- Similar to HR 10756. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.
 HR 10941 -- Similar to HR 10756. STEED (D Okla.) -- 3/7/60.
 HR 10944 -- Pay World War I bonus to certain individuals discharged from Armed Forces for alienage. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10954 -- Reimburse certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10969 -- Increase annual income limitation governing payment of pension to certain veterans and dependents. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10979 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a conclusive presumption of service-connection in death of veterans who have suffered from service-connected total disabilities for 10 or more years. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11003 -- Similar to HR 10969. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/60.
 HR 11008 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, to grant a pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged World War I veterans. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11028 -- Similar to HR 10751. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/10/60.
 HR 11034 -- Similar to HR 10756. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/10/60.
 HR 11038 -- Similar to HR 10751. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/10/60.
 HR 11045 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of National Service Life Insurance to a new modified life plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11066 -- Provide for waiver of premiums of national life insurance for certain veterans totally disabled after 60 but before age 65. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11067 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to veterans totally disabled in line of duty between date of application and effective date of insurance. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11068 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to certain veterans totally disabled prior to date their policy lapsed but who failed to make timely application for waiver. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11086 -- Amend sections 522 and 545, title 38, USC, to increase income limitations applicable to payment of pension for non-service-connected disability or death to \$2,000 and \$3,500. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11087 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide workmen's compensation payments be disregarded in computation of income for payment of pensions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11109 -- Amend part VIII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1(a), and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, 1952, to provide World War II and Korean veterans entitled to education under law who do not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 11113 -- Similar to HR 10751. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/11/60.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- H Con Res 611 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/7/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 H Con Res 612 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 3/7/60.
 H Con Res 613 -- Express sense of Congress re participation by other nations in space exploration program of the U.S. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

- H Con Res 614 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.
 H Con Res 615 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/8/60.
 H Con Res 617 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 3/9/60.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3160 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a territory. DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Church (D Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 10907 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a territory. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/7/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 10956 -- Issue a special postage stamp honoring U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 H J Res 644 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September Senior Citizens Day. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 647 -- Authorize a commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to memory of Woodrow Wilson. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/9/60 -- House Administration.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 3163 -- Amend Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. BEALL (R Md.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Rules and Administration.
 S 3165 -- Create a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3171 -- Provide for use of television broadcasting stations by candidates for office of President of the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Monroney (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Pastore (D R.I.), Church (D Idaho), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 3184 -- Create a distinguished decoration to be known as Washington Order of Merit. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 S Res 285 -- Re investigation of certain election charges. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ordered to lie over.
 S Res 286 -- Re death of Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the state of Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

- HR 10940 -- Prescribe a federal policy of fair practice in construction contracts entered into by the U.S. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11006 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of U.S. voting referees. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11042 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 to provide for affirmative relief against discrimination based on race or color. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11053 -- Secure to all qualified voters, regardless of their race or color, right to register and vote in elections. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11076 -- Provide that federal funds not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing with respect to which there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 11077 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- House Administration.
 HR 11078 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11079 -- Withhold federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11081 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit segregation of passengers on account of race or color. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11083 -- Protect citizens of the U.S. and other persons within the states from mob violence and lynching. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11084 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives with intent to destroy or damage any communal building, residence, or place of business. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11105 -- Provide for enforcement of support orders in state and federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce, to avoid compliance with such orders. BURKE (D Mass.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 643 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. ALGER (R Texas) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

- H Res 469 -- Amend clause 6 of rule XXI of Rules of House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Rules.
- H Res 471 -- Re death of the Honorable Richard L. Neuberger, a Senator of the United States from the state of Oregon. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agreed.
- H Res 472 -- Print as a House document "Sports-Fishing Industry in California and the Pacific Northwest." MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 3/10/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 473 -- Consider bill S 722. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Rules.
- H Res 474 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the Federal Power Commission. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3140 -- Establish Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties. MUNDT (R S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.) -- 3/5/60 -- Government Operations.
- S 3154 -- Amend section 402, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property disposed of overseas not be imported into the U.S. to injury of our economy. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Government Operations.
- S 3183 -- Amend section 457 of title 28 of the USC to protect right of public to information. HENNING (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10936 -- Establish Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/7/60 -- Government Operations.
- HR 10971 -- Provide that until national debt is retired, not less than 10 percent of the net budget receipts of the U.S. each fiscal year be utilized solely for reduction of national debt. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 3/8/60 -- Government Operations.
- HR 11095 -- Authorize Federal Power Commission to delegate functions to its members, officers, and employees. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3164 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment in District of Columbia because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 10921 -- Amend section 35, chapter III, Life Insurance Act for District of Columbia. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/7/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 10964 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/8/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 10968 -- Amend section 412 (b), title 2, Canal Zone Code. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 3/8/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10997 -- Grant to government of Guam certain filled lands, submerged lands, and tidelands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11098 -- Terminate federal supervision over Georgetown or Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation in Washington. MACK (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11104 -- Terminate federal supervision over property of Lower Elwha Band of Clallam Tribe of Indians of Western Washington, and to individual members. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11114 -- Amend law re mining leases on tribal Indian lands and federal lands within Indian reservations. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11115 -- Amend act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564, 25 USC 386a) re adjustment or cancellation of Indian debts. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11116 -- Amend act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 857, 2 USC 406, 407), re sale of Indian timber. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3156 -- Protect interests of the U.S. in basic research re patent rights arising from research conducted under projects financed by the U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
- S 3174 -- Authorize civil actions for review of administrative determinations as to use of lands of the U.S. for grazing to be instituted in judicial districts in which lands are. CHURCH (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.

- S 3182 -- Amend section 491, title 18, USC, prohibiting certain acts involving use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things which are similar in size and shape to the lawful coins or other currency of the United States. HENNING (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10957 -- Amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465, title 18, USC to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10978 -- Provide for settlement of claims against the U.S. by members of uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 10981 -- Amend section 660, title 18, USC, re misappropriation of funds of common carrier. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 11043 -- Amend chapter 57, title 18, USC, to make it a crime to use certain musical reproductions in the U.S. for commercial purposes. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 11051 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC, re mailing of obscene matter. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 648 -- Provide a conference of federal, state, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating traffic in obscene matters and materials. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 3/9/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3161 -- Exchange certain lands of the U.S. in Valencia County, N.M., for lands within national forests in New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3179 -- Increase authorization for appropriations for construction of facilities for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3180 -- Amend Colorado River Storage Project Act re protection of national parks and monuments under the provisions of such act. MOSS (D Utah) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 10923 -- Establish Washington's Western Lands National Monument in West Virginia. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10935 -- Construct, operate and maintain a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10938 -- Amend act of Oct. 17, 1940, re disposition of public lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10939 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, to provide a percentage of funds available be apportioned among states and paid to states agencies for projects pertaining to commercial fisheries. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 10943 -- Utilize and dispose of certain lands now occupied by Scotts-Bluff County School District No. 11, Neb. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10962 -- Modify project for improvement of Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and the mouth. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 3/8/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10973 -- Authorize loans for design and construction of sea and brackish water conversion plants. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10980 -- Provide a navigation survey of Point Roberts, Wash. area. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/8/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 10995 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11009 -- Similar to HR 10995. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11039 -- Amend title 23, USC, to pay for certain improvements on lands of the U.S. taken for rights-of-way on the Interstate System. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/10/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11099 -- Authorize exchange of certain lands of the U.S. in Valencia County, N.M., for lands within national forests in New Mexico. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11111 -- Increase authorization of appropriations for construction and equipment of facilities for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11121 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to provide planning, construction, maintenance, and operation of suitable public recreation facilities within national wildlife refuge system. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11123 -- Similar to HR 11111. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/11/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3139 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 3/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3141 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of basic salary for postal field service employees, JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3147 -- Re interest rates payable on obligations of the U.S. purchased by Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3149 -- Provide free mailing privileges for Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc. BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3172 -- Broaden scope of postal fraud statutes to cover enterprises operating under false pretenses, JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 10908 -- Provide that rural carriers in postal service be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on basis of fitness to perform duties of position, COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10915 -- Clarify policy of Congress re postal-rate structure and provide certain adjustments in postage rates for second-class mail matter, HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10916 -- Use air carriers to facilitate expeditious transportation of first-class mail to and from Hawaii, INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10917 -- Similar to HR 10752, KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10920 -- Similar to HR 10687, MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10991 -- Similar to HR 10693, BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 10993 -- Similar to HR 10752, HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 10996 -- Authorize use of certified mail for transmission or service of matter required by certain federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail, MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11037 -- Similar to HR 10752, HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/10/60.
- HR 11085 -- Similar to HR 10752, GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11101 -- Similar to HR 10693, PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11106 -- Similar to HR 10752, CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60.
- HR 11117 -- Prohibit use of distribution guides system in Post Office Department, HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3157 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that a small business concern which is independently owned and operated not be denied benefits of act solely because of an agency or other contractual relationship with another concern, ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3158 -- Exempt state controlled banks belonging to Federal Reserve System from statutory limits on number of directors, FREAR (D Del.) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3181 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to authorize issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the U.S., MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3185 -- Strengthen free competitive enterprise in marketing gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies by providing for filing of certain contracts and reports with Federal Trade Commission, MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3186 -- Strengthen public policy and law by providing for independent competitive enterprise in marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies, MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3187 -- Re certain practices in distribution of motor vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition, MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3188 -- Make more uniform laws governing coastwise trade of the U.S., MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3189 -- Further amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of a rebuilt vessel unless entire rebuilding is effected within the U.S., MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Butler (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 10914 -- Similar to HR 10753, GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10922 -- Similar to HR 10772, MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10932 -- Similar to HR 10753, WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10934 -- Similar to HR 10808, ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10967 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that a small business concern which is independently owned and operated not be denied benefits of act solely because of an agency or other contractual relationship with another concern, MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10972 -- Stabilize domestic prices of lead and zinc, DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10975 -- Assist in promotion of economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit, O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11032 -- Similar to HR 10808, BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/60.
- HR 11036 -- Similar to HR 10808, FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60.
- HR 11040 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, re rebroadcasting activities, KING (D Utah) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11041 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to establish jurisdiction in Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems, KING (D Utah) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11046 -- Amend section 407(e), Federal Aviation Act, to empower Board to inspect books and records of foreign air carriers located in the U.S., WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11102 -- Authorize exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the United States, TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3138 -- Extend Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 additional years, ROBERTSON (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 3/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3144 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig, HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Finance.
- S 3145 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income, HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Finance.
- S 3178 -- Amend section 170 (b) (1), Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re certain charitable contributions to historical societies or agencies, MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10906 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a credit against income tax for cost to a taxpayer of certain increases in commuting transportation fares, ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10910 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal excise tax on communications, COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10931 -- Similar to HR 10910, WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60.
- HR 10960 -- Amend section 5701, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re excise tax on cigars, HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10961 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to establish country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimps and shrimp products, and impose a duty on all shrimp imported in excess of applicable quota, HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10963 -- Similar to HR 10960, KNOX (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60.
- HR 10965 -- Similar to HR 10960, MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/8/60.
- HR 10990 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a special deduction from gross income for the depreciation of automobiles owned and used by retired individuals, BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10999 -- Grant a deduction, for income tax purposes, to handicapped individuals, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide an additional exemption for a taxpayer supporting dependents who are so handicapped as to be unable to care for themselves, RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11002 -- Similar to HR 10910, STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/9/60.
- HR 11010 -- Repeal manufacturers excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories, WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11031 -- Similar to HR 10910, BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/10/60.
- HR 11033 -- Amend section 832 (b) (4), Internal Revenue Code, re unearned premiums, BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11047 -- Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks, BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11052 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a taxpayer an additional exemption for spouse or dependent who is a student at a college or university and whose educational expenses are paid by taxpayer, JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11088 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes, GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11089 -- Provide an additional income tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals, GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 11090 -- Grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11091 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide an additional \$2,500 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11092 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, a dependent, and additional exemption for old age and blindness). GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 11096 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal excise tax on communications as of June 3, 1960. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11097 -- Amend section 341 (d), Internal Revenue Code, 1954. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 610 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.
- H Con Res 616 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60.
- H Con Res 618 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/11/60.

Political Briefs

SMITH ELECTION CONTEST

The House Administration Committee March 16 adopted a recommendation by its Elections Subcommittee that Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan. 6th District) was duly elected in 1958 and entitled to his seat. Democrat Elmo J. Mahoney, who lost to Smith by 233 votes, contested the election. The Committee said no irregularities or fraud were established. The Committee will report its findings to the House and enter a privileged resolution stating that Smith was elected. (Weekly Report p. 59)

MONTANA SENATE RACE

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) March 16 announced he planned to enter the June 7 Montana Congressional primary for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. This meant three of four members of the Montana Congressional delegation were running for the seat. Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), 83, has announced he will try for a fifth full term. Rep. LeRoy H. Anderson (D Mont.) Jan. 7 said he would oppose Murray for the nomination. Also announced for the race is John W. Mahan, 36, of Helena, former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

FREE TELEVISION TIME

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, March 10 introduced a bill (S 3171) which would require networks to give free television time to the Presidential candidates of the two major parties for eight weeks beginning Sept. 1 each Presidential year. Each network would donate an hour a week to each candidate of a party receiving 4 percent of the vote in the last election.

The Committee referred the bill to its Communications Subcommittee. Subcommittee Chairman John O. Pastore (D R.I.), a cosponsor of the bill, said hearings would begin shortly. Another cosponsor, Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), said he thought chances for favorable action in time for the 1960 elections were good.

BARRETT PLANS

President Eisenhower March 12 accepted the resignation of ex-Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo. 1953-59) as general counsel of the Department of Agriculture. Barrett

said he planned to enter the Aug. 16 Wyoming primary for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

POST OFFICE JOBS

The Post Office Department March 1 appointed two women with Congressional affiliations to assist in the campaign against obscene materials. Mrs. Carroll D. Kearns, wife of the Pennsylvania Republican Representative and Mrs. Mae J. Simpson, wife of the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), will include speaking to women's clubs among their duties, the Department said. Ex-Rep. Mrs. Cecil M. Harden (R Ind. 1949-59) has served as special assistant to the Postmaster-General for Women's Affairs since March 1959.

Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Postal Operations Subcommittee, March 15 said the two new appointees had not shown any interest in or been present at hearings her Subcommittee had held on the subject earlier this year and expressed doubt as to their qualifications. (Weekly Report p. 243)

STUDENT LOYALTY OATH

The National Young Democratic Student Federation executive committee March 8 urged a college letter-writing campaign to Members of Congress calling for legislation to repeal the disclaimer affidavit and loyalty oath requirements of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The committee said the requirements were "insulting to the American academic community" and were "ineffective in protecting the national security, and may even harm it by preventing otherwise well-meaning students from accepting funds under the Act." (Weekly Report p. 187, 372)

JACK INDICTMENT VOIDED

General Sessions Judge Gerald P. Culkin March 14 dismissed the four-point indictment against Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack (D). Culkin said the indictment was improperly drawn in not saying whether Jack had been aware that real estate operator Sidney J. Ungar, from whom he allegedly received favors, had business pending with the City of New York. (Weekly Report p. 92)

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said his office would appeal the ruling as soon as possible. Jack, who had suspended himself from office pending a decision, announced he resumed his duties March 16.

MILITARY AIRLIFT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special National Military Airlift Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Military Air Transport Service and the use of civilian aircraft in emergency operations. (For Defense Department report on MATS operations, see Weekly Report p. 247)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Deputy Secretary of Defense James H. Douglas said existing military and civilian airlift capacity was "marginally capable of meeting wartime requirements under present plans (but) little has been done to modernize it."

Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp said Congress should give the President authority to take over civilian air carriers in emergencies other than full-scale war. Sharp said if plans to reduce MATS operations where commercial airlines were capable of handling certain MATS functions was to be carried out, the Air Force should be assured that civilian aircraft would be available when needed and that airlines should be equipped with modern cargo and passenger planes.

March 9-10 -- Army Chief of Staff Lyman L. Lemnitzer said Air Force airlift capabilities were inadequate to deal with certain limited-war emergencies and recommended that MATS service be improved to make possible the transport of at least two divisions to "any trouble spot in the world within hours" after an emergency began. He said quick action would help to diminish the possibility of localized wars expanding into full-scale conflicts.

March 11 -- Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, commander of MATS, said if the military cargo and passenger traffic were shifted from MATS to civilian carriers, costs would be increased by an amount ranging from \$198.3 million to \$391.3 million annually, depending on the rates charged.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 15 -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) said the Army was using obsolete aircraft in its airlift exercise transporting troops from the U.S. to Puerto Rico, which began March 14. In Puerto Rico to observe operation Big Slam-Puerto Pine with other members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Chavez said "prompt and positive action" should be taken to replace aircraft which had "outlived their...usefulness."

COLOR ADDITIVES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARING -- On proposals (HR 7624, S 2197) for color additive amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act. (Weekly Report p. 286)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- M.R. Clarkson, associate administrator of the Agriculture Department's agricultural research service, endorsed a proposal to authorize the Government to set safety tolerances on color additives, but declined to take a stand on the Delaney clause in HR 7624 which would ban the use of any additive found cancer-producing in man or animal. Clarkson, representing Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, said the Department felt the problem should be thoroughly reviewed and there should be an opportunity, wherever

possible, for the Government to exercise scientific judgment in questionable cases.

Committee member John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said the Agriculture Department was "being rather leisurely" in taking a position on the Delaney clause, whereas the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Jan. 26 had taken an emphatic stand in favor of extending the clause to colors. Clarkson said the Department preferred to delay its decision pending a study ordered by President Eisenhower Feb. 12.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 2 -- The Food and Drug Administration ended hearings, begun Feb. 17, on protests from the lipstick industry against a pending ban on 14 coal-tar colors. Fuller Holloway, attorney for the Toilet Goods Assn., March 2 protested that the hearings had been unfair, confined to issues that were too narrow, and that testimony on what he called the harmlessness of colors in the manner they were used had been excluded. In Feb. 18 testimony, George R. Clark, head of FDA's cosmetics division, said he did not have any information to enable him to say whether colors in lipsticks were harmless to humans. Dr. Lloyd W. Hazelton, head of a private research laboratory in Virginia, Feb. 29 said the 90-day tests FDA conducted on lipstick colors were not long enough to determine whether the dyes were cancer-producing.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick March 10 said the cosmetics industry would have 30 days to file objections to the ban before a decision was rendered and that the case probably would go to the Supreme Court. He said in an interview that a March 1 announcement of new labeling standards for commercially packed orange juice, effective in 90 days, probably would be almost as controversial as the lipstick order.

March 3 -- A new textile fiber identification law became effective but a spokesman for the Federal Trade Commission said the agency would not "crack down" on violators at once, but depend on an educational program to win compliance. The law was aimed at protecting producers and consumers against "misbranding and false advertising."

March 6 -- The chemical additives amendment to the Food and Drug Act became fully effective, covering flavors, nutrients, preservatives and emulsifiers put into foods. Under the amendment the food industry itself must show through exhaustive tests that an additive would be safe to eat before putting it in general distribution.

March 14 -- Larrick, in testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Safety Subcommittee on a proposal (HR 5260) to regulate sale of hazardous substances for household use, said Congress should bring up to date a 1927 law requiring informative labeling because it had become outmoded by new chemical compounds.

March 14 -- The House Appropriations Labor-Health Education and Welfare Subcommittee released earlier testimony by Larrick in which he said the FDA fiscal 1961 budget called for "special emphasis" on the "growing problem" of pesticide residues in foods. He said FDA also was stepping up research on whether there were cancer-producing substances in certain waxes used in milk cartons and bread wrappers.

FEDERAL PAY, POSTAL RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 9883 and other bills to give pay increases to 500,000 postal workers and 1,000,000 other federal employees. HR 9883 would raise wages for high-level Government employees by about 12 percent and for the majority of postal workers by about 22 percent.

The bill, introduced by Rep. James A. Morrison (D La.) Jan. 25, would increase the postal field-service pay rate for level one employees from \$3,095 to \$3,950 annually and for top level postal employees from \$15,425 to \$18,000 annually. Persons in intermediary categories would receive corresponding increases.

The bill in addition would amend the Classification Act of 1949 by increasing the pay for federal workers in grade GS 1 from \$2,960 to \$3,220 annually and for GS 18 from \$17,500 to \$18,600 annually. It would make proportional increases in the intermediary categories.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Maurice H. Stans, director of the Budget Bureau, in a letter to the Committee, said the Administration could see "no justification" for a raise for either classified or postal workers.

Roger W. Jones, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, in a similar letter, said the proposals would only increase the imbalance in Government pay plans.

William C. Doherty, president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers, said the Committee should approve a postal pay raise plan before considering postal rate increases.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 11 -- President Eisenhower sent Congress a message recommending increases in postal rates which would yield an additional \$550 million annually in postal revenues. Under the Administration plan, the rate on first-class letters and postal cards and air mail letters and postal cards would rise 1 cent. Second and third-class and bulk mail rates would also rise. (See p. 445 for the President's message and a summary of the postal rate changes requested)

March 14 -- Bills embodying the President's postal rate requests were introduced in the House (HR 11140) by Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and in the Senate (S 3192) by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

NASA FUNCTIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Administration proposals to revise the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 98)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said President Eisenhower's proposed amendments would: make clear NASA's "unequivocal responsibility" to plan and carry out the space program; eliminate presently unnecessary organizational elements; provide adequate safeguards against unnecessary duplication between NASA and the Defense Department, "particularly in the costly field of launch vehicle development"; and provide a clearer realization, both in the United States and abroad, that the U.S. had a single space exploration program. (For complete text of President's proposals, Weekly Report p. 119)

Glennan, in a prepared statement, referred to the President's request to abolish the National Aeronautics and Space Council and Civilian-Military Liaison Committee. He said it was "imperative" that NASA-Defense

liaison be conducted at many levels and that "the attempt to formalize this need and center the activity in one committee has proven to be an unnecessary, cumbersome and unworkable mechanism."

March 9 -- Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) expressed concern that eliminating the Space Council would leave the program without top guidance and Committee member James M. Quigley (D Pa.) said the major need was for a "take charge guy" to cut across red tape.

March 10 -- William M. Holaday, chairman of the liaison committee, said he disagreed with the President's repeated assertion that civilian and military space programs should be conducted separately. "The similarity between the programs is far greater than anyone would be led to believe," he said. He urged that all space research and development be under one agency, preferably NASA, and said once the military use of a specific project had been clearly established it could be assigned to one of the services. The present set-up, he said, was an invitation to a four-way fight for funds, facilities and brainpower among the Air Force, Army, Navy and NASA. Holaday said he opposed the Administration stand "because of the need for efficiency".

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization (Weekly Report p. 426) Testimony:

March 10 -- Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said the U.S. portion of military expenditures in Europe had declined from 20.4 percent in 1953 to 4.2 percent in 1959, but the U.S. "must still supply the majority of the new weapons."

March 11 -- Earle H. Ballou, National Council of Churches of Christ, said economic aid programs should be expanded and shaped by social rather than primarily military needs.

Peter Weiss, American Committee on Africa, said economic aid to underdeveloped countries should be channelled through the United Nations. He said that a multinational aid program by Western bloc nations would not end African leaders' fears of "neo-colonialism".

March 14 -- Gen. Charles A. Willoughby (ret.), former intelligence chief to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, representing the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, said U.S. military aid should be limited to support of fighting divisions, "not nebulous forces in the rear." He said Norstad "knows the air but he does not know the ground" and has settled on a "spurious estimate" of ground forces needed in Europe, with the result that Western divisions were outnumbered three to one. More forces should be provided by the European nations themselves, and the savings to the U.S. should be applied to building up the United States' own missile armament, he said.

Mrs. William D. Leetch, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, opposed the Development Loan Fund because the majority of loans "are nothing but concealed grants". She said the accumulation of over-large sums of inconvertible soft currencies by the U.S. under DLF repayment terms would result in problems for the borrowing countries and the U.S. and lead to charges of U.S. economic imperialism.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, American Israel Public Affairs Committee, said the U.S. had "involuntarily become implicated in the Arab boycott" against Israel by

helping the United Arab Republic improve the Suez Canal while it was closed to Israeli traffic. He supported U.S. economic assistance to both Arabs and Israelis, but not in ways that could be used to further one country's "war against another".

Dr. Marion Spector, American Assn. of University Women, supported increased technical and development assistance and said the U.S. should help the developing countries take advantage of American education.

March 15 -- G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East and South Asia, said it would be a delusion to expect early settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute. He supported a \$25 million U.S. contribution to the United Nations Palestine refugee program. He said that while the U.S. supported "freedom of transit for all ships", problems of the barring of Israeli shipping from the Suez Canal could best be tackled through the United Nations.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 14 -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee Special Study Mission to Asia, the Western Pacific, Middle East, Southern Europe and North Africa issued a report (H Rept 1386) on its 1959 tour. Conclusions on economic aid:

- A realistic reappraisal of the U.S. aid program was "immediately necessary" and "greater supervision should be given to its operation." Dams and fertilizer plants "might bring ultimate benefit" but there was a "strikingly dangerous gap between such grandiose projects at the top and the millions of human beings still starving..." The group listed as one "costly" and "unrealistic project" a highway program in Vietnam which grew from an \$18.3 million original estimate to a present cost estimate of \$85-100 million. At another point, it said it found Development Loan Fund money lent to the Netherlands Government was used to erect large brick homes for Dutch settlers in Australia.

- The U.S. should vigorously support transit of Israelis and Israeli goods through the Suez Canal.

- Philippines -- Subcommittee members were "startled and shocked to find an increase in lawlessness and of Government corruption that was more than hinted at."

- In order to aid the economy of Morocco, "some satisfactory substitute" must be found for the U.S. payments for airbases to be evacuated by the end of 1963.

In additional views, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) said the report gave "too little recognition" to the "overall success of the program". Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.) said the Mutual Security Program was an over-all success but carried an "unnecessary burden of criticism" because the International Cooperation Administration did not act to correct maladministration. McDowell later told reporters the ICA was used by the Administration as a "dumping ground for political patronage", resulting in "waste and poor planning".

March 11 -- The nine Western nations comprising the Development Assistance group concluded their three-day initial meeting in Washington, D.C. In a communique, the group said members would try to increase assistance to underdeveloped countries. (Weekly Report p. 425)

DUAL RATE SHIPPING

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ACTION -- March 15 ordered reported a bill (HR 10840) permitting steamship firms to continue the

dual rate system in effect for another year, through June 30, 1961.

BACKGROUND -- In 1958, the Supreme Court outlawed the dual rate shipping system, an arrangement by which steamship companies associated in steamship conferences charged lower shipping rates to firms that agreed to do all their shipping through members of the conference than to firms that did not agree to use the services of conference members exclusively. Congress in 1958 enacted a law (PL 85-626), designed as a stopgap measure, in effect reversing the Court's decision and permitting the dual rate system to continue for two years, through June 30, 1960, pending Congressional study. (1959 Almanac p. 208)

REGULATORY AGENCY CODE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 4800, 6774) to curb improper influence and conduct in the federal regulatory agencies. (Weekly Report p. 428)

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Frederick W. Ford, new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said FCC already had sufficient authority to regulate the broadcasting industry effectively.

March 16 -- Ford said legislative proposals to outlaw off-the-record communications between agency officials and industry members would prevent the FCC from getting information necessary for establishing new regulations or deciding whether or not a license should be granted. He said the "Commission was in...accord" with proposals which would establish a more complete code of ethics for agency employees.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 10 -- Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) said American Broadcasting Co. officials should be called before the Committee's Legislative Oversight Subcommittee to state whether the company received a 7 cent royalty on records sold by a firm formerly owned by disc jockey Dick Clark. He said whether or not the royalties were illegal, it was a "questionable practice" that should be thoroughly explained. Bennett March 4 said Clark should be called to testify. (Weekly Report p. 425)

March 11 -- Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) ordered Counsel Robert W. Lishman to deny other members of the Subcommittee information regarding the investigation of Clark. Harris said that because of recent disclosures of the Subcommittee's files, the standing policy making this information readily available to members was being reversed. Bennett, against whom the order was apparently directed, denied his information came from Subcommittee files, but refused to disclose where it originated.

March 12 -- Harris said his March 11 order restricting the Clark files had been misinterpreted and that anyone qualified to have access to the files "can see them if they'll come to me."

March 15 -- The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers sent recommendations to the FCC suggesting legislation prohibiting radio and television stations from accepting payment for playing a specific record. The recommendations were forwarded to the FCC to supplement testimony presented by ASCAP President Stanley Adams during FCC January hearings on payola.

LABOR REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

ACTION -- March 15 filed Part II of a final report on the Committee's hearings during 1958 and 1959. (For Part I, see Weekly Report p. 367)

Republican members of the Committee disagreed with the Democrats on evidence as well as conclusions in the material covered by Part II, which dealt with activities of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO). Democratic members were Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), chairman, John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) and Frank Church (Idaho). Republicans: Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), vice chairman, Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.). The various findings:

● **KOHLER STRIKE** -- Democrats said the UAW improperly maintained a mass picket line at the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis., when the prolonged strike at Kohler began in 1954; that the union failed to take proper steps to halt picketing of non-strikers' homes; that property vandalism was "rampant"; that the UAW made "questionable" use of funds in paying court fees for the defense of William Vinson, a union member who was sent to the strike scene by a sister UAW local in Detroit, and who, together with John Gunaca, sent by the same local, committed "brutal" acts of violence; and that the UAW made "improper" efforts to initiate secondary boycotts against the Kohler Co. Kohler on the other hand, Democrats said, helped organize an independent union, resisted UAW efforts to organize, discouraged settlement of the strike issues and employed labor spies. They said the strike was a "classic example of labor-management relations at its worst." (1958 Almanac p. 681)

● **PERFECT CIRCLE STRIKE** -- Democrats said the lesson of the Committee's investigation of the 1955 strike against the Perfect Circle Corp., an Indiana piston ring manufacturer, was that "lawlessness begets lawlessness in an ever-widening vicious circle." (1958 Almanac p. 683)

● **RICHARD T. GOSSER** -- Democrats said allegations that Gosser, former international vice president of the UAW and president of Local 12, Toledo, Ohio, misappropriated union funds and might have known about or participated in "improper" receipt of fees by Peter Zvara, subordinate of Gosser, were "unsupported". Gosser was, however, involved in a "conflict-of-interest situation" prior to 1952, they said. (1959 Almanac p. 741)

GOP VIEWS

In separate views, the Republican members said that in the Kohler, Perfect Circle and Gosser investigations "the Committee failed properly to investigate pertinent allegations, failed to examine key witnesses, failed to affix responsibility, and failed to submit constructive corrective recommendations."

They said the chief counsel of the Committee "refused in more than one instance" to probe into areas which would have fixed responsibility for crime and violence "which has characterized and generally been associated with UAW strikes." This, they said, grew out of a "natural conflict of interest situation" whenever an investigation "touched upon the domain of Walter Reuther". The Republicans said testimony showed impairment of civil liberties, destruction of free collective

bargaining and willful violation of law, and convinced them that "corruption, misappropriation of funds, bribery, extortion and collusion with the underworld has occurred within the UAW." "Violence and intimidation are essential parts of the Reuther formula for power," the GOP members said. They recommended establishment of a special committee "to review the entire labor law structure" and enactment of "effective federal legislation to outlaw the expenditure of union funds, manpower and facilities for political purposes."

In separate Democratic views, McClellan and Ervin said the "charge of failure to investigate these cases wholly lacks foundation and credibility." They said they "deeply regret" the "statements derogatory to Democratic members". The "partisan ring of such unwarranted derogatory statements is so revealing," they said, that it obviated the necessity to make any defense against them. They said the Committee's chief counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, showed "courage, integrity, and industry of the highest order". They added that the Gosser-Local 12 investigation was conducted independently by the Republican members, and information was "kept secret" from the Democratic members until the hearings were held.

Kennedy and Church said in separate views that the chief counsel and staff had made a "fearless investigation of labor-management corruption without regard to political considerations" and there was "no credible evidence of corruption, misappropriation of union funds, or collusion with the underworld" in the UAW.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 15 -- McClellan introduced a resolution (S Res 287), cosponsored by Goldwater and Mundt, to transfer files and records of the Committee, whose existence ends March 31, to the Government Operations Committee, which McClellan also heads. McClellan said it was essential for Government Operations to have "watchdog" authority to follow up on the enforcement and effectiveness of the 1959 labor reform act. (1959 Almanac p. 156)

DEFENSE DEBATE

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. March 16 said "we believe it is now well established that the U.S.S.R. is not engaged in a crash program" to build intercontinental ballistic missiles. In a return appearance before the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and the Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, meeting jointly, Gates asserted that "we do not foresee a time when the Soviets could launch an attack on us without inviting unacceptable damage to themselves in return." (Weekly Report p. 287)

In response to questioning by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and others, Gates refused to discuss the size of the "missile gap" between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., saying "I think the difference has narrowed but I can't talk about ratios." At the same time, Gates affirmed the fact, which he had disclosed at a press conference March 10, that he was actively considering Air Force and Navy proposals to step up procurement of Atlas ICBMs and Polaris-armed nuclear submarines. Both moves would require larger appropriations.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), chairman of both investigating groups, told Gates that Congress had provided additional funds for defense in the past, only to have them frozen by the Administration. If more funds were voted this year, he asked Gates, "will you use them?" Gates replied, "That is always a question for the President to decide."

ABC ROADS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works, Roads Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 16 approved an amended bill (HR 10495) authorizing appropriations in fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963 of \$925 million each year for federally aided primary, secondary and urban (so-called "ABC") highways and \$112 million each year for federal parkways and federally financed roads in national forests, parks, public lands and Indian reservations. An amendment, unrelated to the bill, would allow the Secretary of Commerce to advance funds to states for completion of defense access highways, such as roads into missile installations.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 18 Budget Message, asked that the ABC authorizations for fiscal 1962 and 1963 be held to \$900 million, which was \$25 million less than the fiscal 1961 authorization. HR 10495, introduced Feb. 17 by the Subcommittee Chairman, George H. Fallon (D Md.), would continue the 1961 figure. The Subcommittee held hearings on the bill March 1-3. Testimony:

David H. Stevens, president, American Assn. of State Highway Officials, and Robert M. Koch, president, National Limestone Institute Inc., March 1 urged a \$25 million yearly increase in the authorizations until they reached \$1 billion annually. Glenn Richards, Detroit Commissioner of Public Works, representing the American Municipal Assn., supported HR 10495, but urged an increase in the proportion of federal assistance for roads in urban areas, and called for creation of a special federal-aid urban highway program. Representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America Inc. and the American Road Builders' Assn. March 2 supported HR 10495. Christian Kahl, director, National Assn. of County Officials, said the authorization should be increased by \$25 million yearly. Testifying March 3, Bradley Nash, Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, supporting the President's proposed cutback to \$900 million, said spending should be held down on state roads to avoid impairing the separate Interstate and Defense Highway System, since the ABC program received first call on funds in the Highway Trust Fund, by which both ABC and Interstate programs were financed. Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy said the Interstate System was of vital importance and enormous value to the Nation and there was a conclusively demonstrated need for its early completion.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 16 -- President Eisenhower granted the House Public Works Committee authority to examine income tax returns in connection with investigations being carried on by the Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program. (Weekly Report p. 322)

AIR FORCE MANUALS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Manpower Utilization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- March 10 to clarify Air Force policies on a security manual and a training manual, both linking U.S. churches and Communism. (Weekly Report p. 364)

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp said that the failure to review adequately the withdrawn training manual before distribution was "inexcusable", and that the manual was "highly unappro-

priate". Sharp said, however, that the Air Force would continue to warn servicemen of Communist activity in the Nation's churches. He said a revised security manual was being written.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas D. White said, "We intend to clean up this problem and set our house in order," and stressed that manuals on appropriate subjects were valuable.

Committee Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) March 11 said, "You've got to give them (Sharp and White) credit for a frank and honest admission that they goofed."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 8 -- Francis Cardinal Spellman, head of the U.S. Catholic Military Vicariate, said he admired the patriotism of Protestant chaplains he had known and would "deeply deplore it if any unfair deductions from general accusations were interpreted to reflect in any way on their loyalty to our country or on the loyalty of the general body of ministers whom they represent."

March 9 -- The Rev. Roy G. Ross, general secretary for the National Council of Churches, sent a telegram to the Cardinal that said, "...permit me to acknowledge... your expression addressed to the contents of the Air Force manual."

March 11 -- Rep. Daonald L. Jackson (Calif.) senior Republican on the House Un-American Activities Committee, said Spellman's statement had been "deliberately distorted" into a blanket defense of the loyalty of Protestant churchmen by certain newspapers. He said the fight against Communism had "been set back by the improper use" of the Cardinal's statement.

RETIRED OFFICERS' PAY

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 16 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 10959) to curb influence practices in the employment of retired officers by defense contractors. (Weekly Report p. 424)

As approved, the bill provided that if a commissioned officer, at any time within two years of his retirement, engaged in any sales transaction with the Defense Department or one of the armed services, either for himself or for a third party, he would forfeit his retirement pay for the time so engaged during the two-year period. The provision did not apply to officers who had been on active duty less than eight years and had never, during those eight years, done procurement, maintenance or supply work.

The bill also required any retired officer who agreed to work for a defense contractor in any capacity involving sales to the Defense Department or armed services to file a statement so stating with the Defense Department. Any firm employing a retired officer in such a capacity would also have to notify the Defense Department. Violation of the filing requirements would be grounds for suspension of retirement pay or payments on the defense contract until the requirement had been met.

HR 10959 was ordered reported by a 34-1 vote. Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) voted against the measure. Reps. LeRoy H. Anderson (D Mont.) and Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.) did not vote.

Before adopting the measure, the Committee rejected by a 28-4 vote a substitute bill offered by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), chairman of its Special Investigations Subcommittee, which would have provided criminal penalties for officers who violated the requirements.

IDA

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- March 15 on a bill (HR 11001) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Development Assn. and authorize an initial U.S. subscription of \$320,290,000.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, supporting HR 11001, said the IDA, proposed as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, "inaugurates a new phase in international financial help for the less-developed countries." He said the U.S., as originator of the proposal, should "proceed firmly" in passing the authorizing legislation. IDA would complement other U.S. and international lending agencies by making flexible loans in cases where conventional "hard currency" payment and interest terms could not be met by the recipients, Anderson said. Over the first five years, the U.S. proposed to pay \$320 million, with other non-Soviet bloc industrialized countries paying \$443 million. Underdeveloped countries would contribute \$237 million. Because IDA resources would revolve slowly in the case of long-term loans, its hard currency resources would need replenishment, Anderson said, so that requests for additional authorizations could be expected in future years.

Anderson said the U.S. would payout its \$320 million contribution in payments of \$73.7 million in fiscal 1961 and \$61.7 million annually for the next four years.

Chase Manhattan Bank President John J. McCloy said establishment of the IDA was in the best interests of the Nation.

Stanley H. Rutenberg, AFL-CIO, supported the bill but said the proposed total subscription was "entirely too small" and should be increased to \$1 billion yearly.

C. Cheever Hardwick, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the IDA would provide help for projects which could be financed in no other way.

March 17 -- Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon said IDA would do the same job as the U.S. Development Loan Fund but would not be a substitute.

Representatives of the Bank of America and the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce Inc. supported the bill.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On two bills (HR 4488, 7490) to amend the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Under HR 4488, the minimum wage would be raised from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and 7½ million additional workers would be brought under FLSA coverage. The bill corresponded to a bill (S 1046) under study by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). HR 7490, the Administration bill (corresponding to S 1967), brought 3.1 million additional workers under the FLSA wage provisions, but not the overtime provisions, and did not raise the minimum wage. (Weekly Report p. 351)

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), favored increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25 and said this would have a negligible effect on clothing prices. He said a \$1.25 minimum was essential to end "poverty in the midst of plenty."

March 17 -- George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said an increase in the federal minimum wage would put an end to the suffering of "millions of unfortunate workers." He said there was no legitimate basis to claims that HR 4488 would handicap business or contribute to inflation.

He said the \$1 minimum wage was "far too little to maintain the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers"; that at least 20 million workers were denied any protection under the law.

POWELL

Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan in New York March 16 rejected a defense motion for a mistrial in the income tax evasion trial of Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.).

In the Senate, a resolution (S Res 285) calling for a Senate investigation of statements about Powell that appeared in a newspaper story by Drew Pearson was placed on the Senate calendar March 11, after its sponsor, John J. Williams (R Del.), failed to get action on it during the morning hour. Williams said he planned to call it up "at the appropriate time." (Weekly Report p. 401)

AID TO EDUCATION

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- March 15 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 10128) to provide \$325 million a year for three years in federal grants to the states for school construction only. In the first year, grants were outright; in the second and third years, the states were required to match the federal grants on a 50-50 basis. The Committee approved the bill with no substantial changes from the Subcommittee version. (Weekly Report p. 335)

Allocations to individual states under the bill were to be based on each state's number of school-age children (5-17 years); there was no equalization formula giving poorer states proportionally larger allocations than rich ones.

In the second and third years, states would have the choice of using the federal allocations either for direct grants to local districts or for making commitments to pay the debt service (principal and interest payments) on long-term school construction bonds floated by the local school districts.

Eighteen Democrats and one Republican, Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.), voted to approve HR 10128; nine Republicans and two Democrats, Reps. Graham A. Barden (N.C.) and Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), voted against approving the bill.

Before the final vote, the Committee rejected, 12-15, an amendment by Rep. Joe Holt (R Calif.) restricting aid to areas with segregated schools. It also rejected Frelinghuysen amendments to substitute the Administration bill for HR 10128; to extend the debt service option and the matching requirement to the first year; and to insert an equalization formula. The equalization attempt was cosponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). Frelinghuysen March 11 introduced the latest version (HR 11122) of the Administration debt-service bill. The bill, identical with an amendment offered during Senate floor action Feb. 4 by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), differed from the original Administration bill in deleting a repayment requirement for districts receiving debt-service aid and in giving states two years after the program started, without loss of allocations for those years, in which to change their bond laws to permit districts already at their legal debt limit to borrow more money.

Senate Amends, Then Kills Court Obstruction Provision Of Civil Rights Bill; Adopts Amended Anti-Bombing Plan

- 37. Civil Rights Proposals.** Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to first section of the Administration bill, making obstruction of all court orders, not just those ordering school desegregation, a federal crime. Agreed to 65-19 (D 46-8; R 19-11), March 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 435)
- 38. Civil Rights Proposals.** Morse (D Ore.) motion to table (Kill) the first section of the Administration bill as amended by Lausche. Tabling motion agreed to 49-35 (D 48-6; R 1-29), March 11, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- 39. Civil Rights Proposals.** Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment to second section of the Administration bill (making flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing schools and

churches a federal crime) to make the provision applicable to bombing of any building or vehicle. Agreed to 85-1 (D 55-0; R 30-1), March 14, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

- 40. Civil Rights Proposals.** Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to second section of the Administration bill, outlawing transportation or possession of explosives with intent to use them to blow up any building or vehicle and making false bomb scares a crime. Agreed to 87-0 (D 56-0; R 31-0), March 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

- 41. Civil Rights Proposals.** Adoption of second section of the Administration bill as amended by the Goldwater and Keating amendments. Agreed to 86-1 (D 55-0; R 31-1), March 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41
Yea	65	49	85	87	86	Yea	46	48	55	56	55	Yea	19	1	30	31	31
Nay	19	35	1	0	1	Nay	8	6	0	0	0	Nay	11	29	1	0	1

37 38 39 40 41						37 38 39 40 41						37 38 39 40 41					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hortke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Capehart	?	?	?	?	?	Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden	?	?	Y	Y	?	Carlson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	✓	-	Y	Y	?	Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	Y	?	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	?	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	?	?	?	Y	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	N	N	?	Y	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd	?	?	?	?	?	Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Frear	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	✓	?	Y	?	?	Brundage	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	?	-	Y	✓	?	Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	-	?	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	?	?	?	Y	Y	Kerr	?	?	?	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	?	?	Y	?	?
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	X	-	?	?	?	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Vacancy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Flemming	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	X	N	Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
? Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

37 38 39 40 41

SOUTH CAROLINA						Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
						Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Bennett	?	-	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
						Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						Byrd	Y	Y	Y	?	?
						Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA						Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						Proxmire	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
						Wiley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						McGee	?	?	Y	Y	Y
						O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?	?

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



The Week In Congress

Civil Rights Civil rights bills inched along in both chambers of Congress this week, and it was clear few charges of legislating too hastily in this field would be made. The Senate, completing its fifth week of debate, deleted a section of its bill making it a crime to obstruct school desegregation orders; then it broadened and adopted an anti-bombing provision. The House, after rejecting two Administration proposals, bogged down on a voting rights amendment: Northern Democrats and Republicans could not agree on what kind of voting rights provision to adopt, and Southerners made full use of the breach. (Page 435)

President's Requests

The Administration sent four major policy requests to Congress this week. In special messages, the President asked for a change in basic U.S. immigration policy, for an increase in postal rates and for the cooperation of Congress in a comprehensive effort to boost U.S. exports and cut the balance-of-payments deficit. Earlier, an Administration-sponsored revision of the Sugar Act giving the President discretionary authority to cut the Cuban share of the U.S. sugar market was introduced. (Page 438)

Transportation Study

President Eisenhower this week transmitted to Congress without comment a massive Commerce Department study outlining a proposed national transportation policy. The study carried specific recommendations for every form of transport used in the United States. Congressional Quarterly's story lists each of the 78 recommendations made in the study and indicates which will require legislative action, which can be carried out by executive action, and which federal agency has jurisdiction. (Page 440)

Politics

The Democratic Advisory Council released studies on nuclear testing, slums and suburbia and civil rights...Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler reportedly said John Kennedy had a strong lead for the Presidential nomination...President Eisenhower backed into a cryptic but apparently firm statement of support for Nixon...Senators introduced a bill requiring television networks to give Presidential candidates free time...a Southern Representative spoke of the formation of a new Southern bloc. (Page 439, 443-44)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil rights, page 463.

Individual Voting Records

The complete roll-call Voting Record of any Member of Congress will be prepared for CQ clients at the rate of \$12.50 per Member per year. Individual Voting Records for the current session will be available shortly after adjournment.

Around the Capitol

Twenty-one Democratic Senators issued a statement calling for "reforms" in the Federal Reserve System...the five nation Western bloc presented a comprehensive disarmament plan as general disarmament talks opened in Geneva...the Puerto Rican Senate and House both adopted resolutions criticizing President Eisenhower for alleged unwarranted interference in their politics. (Page 439, 442, 446)

In the Committees

The McClellan committee issued a report in which Democrats differed sharply with Republicans on the United Auto Workers...House committees approved the federal aid-to-education bill, a dual-rate shipping measure, the ABC roads authorization and the bill to stop influence practices by retired officers in defense contracting...hearings on a postal and federal workers pay raise, the minimum-wage bill and a regulatory agency code opened in the House...Defense Secretary Gates went to the Hill for another Senatorial grilling on the state of U.S. defenses. (Page 457-62)

The New Men

The Governor of Oregon appointed Democrat Hall Stoner Lusk to fill the Senate vacancy created by the death of the late Richard L. Neuberger. In the House, Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert, elected to fill a vacancy from New York, lost no time getting down to business. He was sworn in March 11 and promptly introduced 21 bills. (Page 442-43)

